ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL POLITICAL, SOCIAL NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

The Woman's Journal

PUBLISHED 47 YEARS CONTINUOUSLY. OLDEST SUFFRAGE NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD

Founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell.

VOL. 48. NO. 14 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, APRIL 7, 1917 PRICE THREE CENTS

JEANETTE RANKIN TAKES PLACE IN HOUSE

Montana Representative Receives Great Ovation from Republicans and Democrats Alike—Declares Her Republican Preference and Votes for Mann for Speaker

HUNDREDS OF SUFFRAGISTS EXTEND ROYAL WELCOME

At just five minutes before twelve last Monday, one of the doors of the House of Representatives at Washington opened and a woman stood in the threshold, hesitating for a brief second. Accompanied by Congressman Evans, her colleague, Jeannette Rankin of Montana, America's first Congresswoman, then proceeded quietly to her place in the rear center of the hall. She was instantly recognized, and several members crowded around to offer their congratulations. Among the first to greet her was Representative Philip Campbell of Kansas. Others shook her hand in quick succession; then the gavel fell, and the first session of Congress in which a woman sat had begun.

Miss Rankin's reply, "Present," at the roll call, was the signal for a great burst of applause from both sides of the House. Miss Rankin is reported to have blushed. The cheering was so persistent that at last she arose and bowed to all sides of the House. When her voice was heard later in the day in voting for Speaker, another round of cheers made her presence conspicuous again.

While her entrance into the House as a member was the big event of the day for the "lady from Montana," other happenings crowded themselves into the morning hours before Congress assembled. A breakfast of welcome, arranged by Jane Thompson and other friends of Miss Rankin, was held in the Shoreham Hotel, and was attended by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and nearly two hundred other suffragists. A gay, eager throng awaited Miss Rankin in the hotel lobby. She was escorted to her place at the table amid rousing applause. Mrs. Catt sat on her right hand and Miss Alice Paul on her left. Seated about the tables were women representing many different views. Speeches of testimony to the Congresswoman's past achievements and of confidence in her coming career were then in order. Miss Julia C. Lathrop made one of the most interesting of these. She said:

"We in the government service are apt to regard each new Representative in the light of what can be got out of him, how much pull we shall have. But a new and hitherto unknown thing has happened to the Children's Bureau. A Congressman before taking his seat has written in to ask, what can I do to help in your work for children? That Congressman is Jeannette Rankin."

From the breakfast Representative Rankin went to the Headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association on Rhode Island avenue, and from the balcony there delivered her first address to the public of the District. Her speech was short, as she had but little time to get to her office in the Capitol. Hundreds of out-of-town suffragists listened from the windows of the mansion. Seven or eight automobiles were waiting at the door, and the party immediately motored to the Capitol grounds. Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Mrs. Helen H. Gardener and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw headed the line of decorated cars that followed Miss Rankin's automobile to her office. Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Park escorted her to the Capitol.

In the election of Speaker Miss Rankin cast her ballot for James R. Mann, the Republican nominee.

Efforts to discover her sentiments on a declaration of war and the advisability of universal compulsory training proved fruitless, as the new member preferred not to announce her views in advance of Congressional action.

"I was elected on a platform favoring equal suffrage, prohibition and child welfare," she said in response to questions concerning her plans for the session. "And I shall support all legislation furthering these causes. I hope to put in as my first bill the nation-wide woman suffrage amendment."

THE HON. JEANNETTE RANKIN

CHATTANOOGA HAS CITY SUFFRAGE

First in State to Give Women Voice in Municipal Affairs—Granted Without Petition of Women

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The map of Tennessee is no longer black. Over in the eastern part of the State majestic Lookout Mountain lifts her head and declares: "My women are Voters."

Enfranchisement has come as the generous gift of the Southern men who reside upon the mountain, representative lawyers, doctors, and business men whose offices are in the city of Chattanooga. It has come without direct petition or supplication on the part of the women, the amendment having been drawn by Hon. James H. Anderson, a member of the City Council, and put through the Legislature by Mr. Speaker Crabtree and the other members from Hamilton County. Lookout Mountain is the home of Miss Margaret Hamilton Ervin, President of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, who has given many years of her young life to the struggle for the ballot in that State.

Gov. Rye signed the bill with a gold pen used by Miss Ervin's grandfather, Dr. J. W. Weston, a member of the Tennessee Senate, 1841-61.

In speaking before the Legislature recently in behalf of the Partial Suffrage Bill, Miss Ervin referred to herself as "a plain girl from the mountains of East Tennessee." This "plain mountain girl," who is a practicing attorney in Chattanooga, as well as State Suffrage President, and a member of the National Women's Democratic Committee, is now a voter in the real sense of the word. Miss Ervin has lived her entire life upon Lookout Mountain, her mother's home being at the entrance of Point Park, the highest elevation of the mountain. T. C. Ervin, her only brother, has for several years been the only voting member of the family, but she is today smiling placidly over the fact that five more votes are now added to the family strength her own, her mother's, those of her two sisters, and that of her cousin, Miss Catherine J. Webster, who for five years served as treasurer of the State suffrage forces. Perhaps Miss Ervin was not altogether unmindful of the working of the minds of the mountain men, for she registered in the supplemental registration on the mountain last July.

NORTH McGREGOR WOMEN VOTE FOR BOND ISSUE —NO FAULTY BALLOTS

Woman's interest in community affairs was evidenced in North McGregor, Iowa, on March 30, when they exercised their right to vote on bonds for municipal water works and sewer system. The woman's vote was almost as large as the man's, and the proportion of women favoring the improvement was much larger.

It is interesting to note that though this was the first time women have ever voted in North McGregor, there were no faulty ballots cast except by men.

NEBRASKA COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE FOR SUFFRAGE

Lincoln, Neb.—The Nebraska branch of Collegiate Alumnae endorsed woman suffrage at a luncheon last week at one of the leading hotels. There are two woman suffrage organizations at the State university located in Lincoln, the College Equal Suffrage League, to which many of the townspeople belong, and the Girls' Suffrage Club, organized recently. Miss Eva Miller, a student from Fremont, is president of the latter.

RUSSIAN DUMA PLEDGES SUPPORT TO SUFFRAGE

Delegation of Women Question Rodzianko Reminding Him of Their Part in Uprising—Revolutionary Worker Who Aided Political Exiles in Siberia Speaks

Petrograd, Russia.—Speaking to a vast assembly of women who gathered outside the Duma on April 1, to demand equal rights for women, M. Rodzianko said the question would be settled by the Constituents Assembly, and promised the support of the Duma on their behalf.

Vera Figner, a well known revolutionary worker, spoke on behalf of women and attributed an important part of the revolution's success to them.

Vera Figner had a good right to speak on this subject. She was a beautiful and brilliant woman, with many friends in Russia's fashionable society. She devoted herself to collecting money for the relief of the political exiles in Siberia with great success. For years she did incalculable service in softening their terribly hard lot. Of course this led the government to look upon her with an evil eye. At last she was arrested and thrown into prison, and spent many years in solitary confinement. When she was released, about twelve years ago, the once beautiful and vigorous woman was a wreck. Through long confinement in a tiny cell, she had become afflicted with the dread of open spaces, a peculiar kind of nervous trouble which sometimes causes prisoners of long standing to be overcome with terror if they no longer see walls around them. She has since partially recovered her health, and has again become a worker for the prisoners and for the revolution.

After George Kennan met Catherine Breshkovsky in Siberia, he wrote that

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Two Governors of States in which the women have been recently enfranchised have expressed their gratification of this fact in letters to the Era Club of New Orleans.

Governor Cox of Ohio writes:

"Thank you for the message from the Era Club of New Orleans, which comes as a result of signing the bill giving the women of Ohio presidential suffrage. It is good to know that the intelligent thought of the country is centered, for a time at least, on legislation we are working out here, and it is my sincere wish that this new privilege will mean everything for the women of the State which they hope for."

From Indiana Governor Goodrich sent this message:

"I desire to thank the members of the Era Club for their kind letter of commendation, and to assure them that it is highly appreciated. In case any members of your club ever get to Indianapolis, I should be glad to have them call and see me."

CONFIRMATION FROM ENGLAND

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE JOURNAL

LONDON, April 3.

ON WEDNESDAY LAST THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, BY A VOTE OF 5 TO 1, PASSED A RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING LEGISLATION FOR FRANCHISE REFORM ON THE LINE OF THE SPEAKER'S CONFERENCE. LEADERS OF ALL POLITICAL PARTIES—LIBERAL, CONSERVATIVE, LABOR AND IRISH—SPOKE IN FAVOR. THE BILL IS BEING DRAFTED AND, IF PASSED, IT WOULD PLACE ABOUT 6,000,000 WOMEN ON THE REGISTER AS PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS. THE OUTLOOK IS VERY HOPEFUL.—Millicent Garrett Fawcett.

VICTORY FOR SUFFRAGE IN IOWA

Constitutional Amendment for Full Suffrage Passes House 85 to 20 after Winning in Senate—Women Celebrate Victory

Iowa joined the suffrage procession during the past week, when the Parker bill, providing for a referendum vote on the constitutional amendment for equal suffrage, was passed by the House, March 29, by a vote of 85 to 20.

A week before it had passed the Senate by a vote of 35 to 13.

The measure must be again passed by the next Legislature before it is submitted to the voters.

The victory in Iowa was a great triumph, for the anti-suffrage element is strong in the river counties, and every influence at its command was brought to bear. There were several strong opponents among the Assembly men, so the large favorable majority came as a surprise.

Governor Graham Signs Suffrage Bill

Montpelier, Vt.—On March 30, Governor Graham signed the Moore bill giving tax-paying women the right to vote in town meetings for all officers except road commissioner. Vermont thus becomes the first suffrage State in New England.

WOMEN DISCUSS 48-HOUR WEEK

Boston Equal Suffrage Association Holds Mass Meeting Where Women Present Their Own Case and Prominent Men Speak

Boston, Mass.—A mass meeting under the auspices of the Industrial Department of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government was held in Faneuil Hall on April 4.

The meeting was in the interest of the 48-hour week for women, and working women of the city presented their own case. William L. Ripley, professor of economics at Harvard, presided, and, in addition to the women, the speakers included ex-Senator Robert Washburn, Henry B. Endicott of Endicott, Johnson & Co. and the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and Professor Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School.

Bills for a 48-hour week for women have been introduced in the Legislature of each New England State this year, with the exception of Maine; and in the Middle Atlantic and Middle Western States. For every one woman working on an eight-hour day there are many men, and Massachusetts is the second largest employer of women in the United States. Hence the Boston E. S. A. is working hard for the passage of the bill.

One of the speakers, Miss Margaret Fitzgerald, is a buyer for Filene's, the Boston store which gave the eight-hour day to its employees without their asking. Miss Fitzgerald has also served on the Minimum Wage Commission. Other workers who spoke were Mary Thompson, a textile worker; Florence Adeska, a candy worker; Marion Hanford of the Street Carmen's Union and Anna Weinstock, a necktie worker.

Speaking of the candy workers, Miss Adeska said:

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WORLD MUST BE MADE SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY

President Wilson's Message to Congress Has Many Phrases Pointing to Woman Suffrage Which Legislators Should Not Forget

In every proclamation issued in the name of freedom, it seems impossible to avoid phrases that point directly to votes for women. In his message to Congress, President Wilson said:

"The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon trusted foundations of political liberty."

"We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized States."

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments."

"We shall, I feel confident, ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for."

Now let us watch and see how the members of Congress that cheered the President's utterances will vote on the Federal Amendment to give women "a voice in their own government."

PHILADELPHIA OPENS SPECIAL WOMEN'S COURT

Medical and Mental Clinic, Sewing and Cooking Classes Will be Formed—Dormitories Included in Building

Philadelphia, Pa.—An old gray building on Twelfth street, formerly used as schoolhouse, was opened on March 23 as a special court for women. The children were driven out of the building ten years ago by the growth of the tenderloin district, and now women and girls arrested for street-walking and incorrigibility will be tried there. Men will not be admitted to stare curiously at the women, as has been possible in the city hall court.

President Judge Brown or Judge Gilpin will try the women. If there is any doubt in the mind of the judge as to the disposition of the girls, they will be held for further hearing. They will be studied carefully by the best social workers and physicians, for mental and physical defects. A medical clinic and a mental clinic have been provided under the direction of Dr. Frances Van Gaskem, of the Woman's Medical College.

The third floor contains dormitories for women who must be detained for short periods. Cooking and sewing classes will occupy much of the women's time.

The court was dedicated on March 23 with fitting exercises. Women prominent in probation and rescue work were the speakers.

CORNELL GIRLS WIN PHI BETA KAPPA KEYS

Ithaca, N. Y.—Elections to the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Cornell, just announced, indicate that the women honored far outnumbered the men in proportion to their relative numbers, thirteen of the new key-owners being women to twenty men, while the numbers in the university are about 750 women to 4,250 men.

A NEW TYPE

(From Boston Globe.)

Congressman Rankin blushed furiously when she responded "Present!" at the roll call amid great applause, thus showing how different she is from the typical masculine politician.

HOUSE OF COMMONS DECLARES IN FAVOR OF WOMEN'S VOTES

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, The British Premier

British Legislators by Majority of 279 Accepts Proposed Franchise Reforms —Minority Not Opposed But Prefer to Postpone Action on Measures

ASQUITH ANNOUNCES CONVERSION TO CAUSE

"A great victory for democracy," is the way in which the press of the United States has heralded the British suffrage triumph.

By a vote of 341 to 62, the House of Commons on March 28 registered its approval of the proposed franchise reforms, including woman suffrage.

The great feature of the debate was the frank acceptance by ex-Premier Asquith and Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, of women's right to vote as a result of their war sacrifices and services. Other old opponents also declared themselves converted.

A small party during the debate expressed their continued opposition to woman suffrage, but their numbers were too small to carry great weight. The Nationalists announced that they would support Mr. Asquith's motion to adopt the reform program.

Old Enemy Converted

Andrew Bonar Law said there was going to be a new world after the war, and no party need attempt to exist which could not hope to have the support of the bulk of the nation which had saved the liberties of the empire.

The war, Mr. Bonar Law declared, had altered his view on woman suffrage, and he would do his best to prevent any extension of the franchise to men if women were left out.

Lloyd George Says Women Must Get Vote

The Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, paying the warmest tribute to woman's work during the war, especially the devotion, courage and zeal of women munition makers, said that when after the war the nation came to recast the whole industrial fabric, to give women no voice therein would be an outrage; it would be inequitable, unjust and ungrateful, and he believed that the country would not sanction such injustice for a moment. He agreed that it is was desirable to avoid all political controversies during the war.

The Parliament to be elected after peace was declared, said the Premier, would have to solve quickly the problems which would determine the course of affairs in Great Britain and the empire for generations, and unless he was mistaken in the temper of the people, they did not intend to intrust this tremendous reconstruction to any party machine; they meant to take it into their own hands. Therefore, he declared, he was glad that men of all political faiths had agreed upon a basis for an electorate millions of whom made sacrifices for their country.

Disasters Are Predicted

Several members of the House supported an amendment introduced by Arthur Clavelle Salter, Unionist, urging the avoidance of the question during the war, except in the shape of a temporary measure placing soldiers and sailors on the register, the ground being taken that any scheme of reform would discourage the Allies, disconcert the fighting men and detract from the national efforts to win the war.

Another Opponent Recants

Walter Hume Long, Secretary for the Colonies, urged the adoption of the conference proposals in full.

He had been a life-long opponent of woman suffrage, the Secretary added, but if he still held the same views, which he did not, he would not raise his voice against granting recognition to women, who had suffered and died for their country in the war and without whose heroism, self-denial, skill, physical strength and endurance the country could never have faced its hour of crisis.

Asquith at Last Surrenders

Mr. Asquith said that the House would not be unprepared to hear that he and other members no longer regarded the question of woman suffrage from the standpoint they took before the war. He made this statement in moving the adoption of a plan for electoral reform.

Mr. Asquith said his opposition to woman suffrage always had been based solely on consideration of public expediency. The women had now worked out their own salvation. The war could not be carried on without them. What moved him especially, he added, was the problem of reconstruction after the war. He considered it to be neither just nor expedient to withhold from women the power or the right to make their voices heard directly.

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LEADER OF THE NATIONAL UNION

Mrs. Fawcett President for Many Years of Non-Militant Organization—High Rank in Oxford Examinations

Mrs. Fawcett has been president for many years of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, the great non-militant organization to which the large majority of English suffragists belong.

In her youth, her fiancé, Henry Fawcett, a young man of brilliant promise, lost the sight of both eyes by an accident while out hunting. A friend's gun went off and shot away both his eyeballs. She married him notwithstanding, and served as eyes and hands to him all through their married life. He rose to be Postmaster-General of England, and held that office at the time of his death.

Mrs. Fawcett was remarkably beautiful. An old woman, noticing her husband's great affection for her, said once: "Eh, dear! To think that he can never see her, and she so bonny!"

A daughter of this distinguished couple, Miss Philippa Fawcett, took the Oxford examinations, and was given a certificate stating that she had ranked "above the Senior Wrangler." The university did not grant degrees to women, however able.

It is a curious fact that the three principal suffrage associations of England—non-militant, mildly militant and highly militant—have been led by three widows, all of whom had been devoted wives—Mrs. Fawcett, President of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies; Mrs. Charlotte Despard, President of the Women's Freedom League, and Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, President of the Women's Social Political Union.

When the war broke out, Mrs. Fawcett's society, with its more than 300 branches, turned in and did splendid work in hospital service and other forms of war relief. The other suffrage associations did likewise.

Ohio Supreme Court Favors Suffragists

A telegram from Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton states that the Ohio Supreme Court has decided the East Cleveland case in favor of the suffragists.

This means that municipal suffrage is now possible in all charter cities, and Ohio women consider it an even greater victory than the gaining of presidential suffrage.

It will be remembered that the men of East Cleveland by a large majority voted to give women municipal suffrage in their new city charter. They claimed the right to do this under the home rule clause of the State Constitution. Their right was contested, but the matter has been decided in their favor. This opens the way for other cities to follow.

BREEZY BITS FROM THE CAPITAL

News and Gossip Wherein Happenings Great and Small Are Related by Mrs. Moque

Secretary of Agriculture Houston has warned the nation against waste in food crops. "Both for economic and patriotic reasons, the American farmer should strive this year for the highest standard of efficiency in the production and conservation of food," the Secretary declares. Right in line with this official statement, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, Chairman of the N. A. W. S. Association's Thrift Committee, is doing the preliminary work necessary to set in motion the mobilization of the Nation's two million members, to co-operate with the government not only by the establishment of employment bureaus for women, in Red Cross work, and in school centres where Americanization will be taught our eight million aliens, but women will also be trained in agricultural work, to increase the food supply, and be specifically instructed in practical methods to eliminate waste.

The plan of the N. A. W. S. A. to give practical aid to the government by making successful farmers of thousands of its members is particularly commended by the press. One Washington paper says editorially:

"While women will be unable to perform some of the hard labor of the farm they are fitted to assist materially in the lighter duties, as has been proved in the warring countries. If the mobilization of the N. A. W. Suffrage 'Farmerettes' is accomplished, it will redound to the great credit of the suffrage cause. Hard indeed would be the masculine heart that would refuse to melt into a submission that would spell 'universal suffrage' when confronted by an army of Amazons bearing the scalp of the great enemy—the high cost of living."

England's Lesson of Service

England's great lesson to American women is summed up in the one word—Service!

Miss Ruth White, congressional secretary of the N. A. W. S. Association, in a recent interview points out that England's recognition of the splendid service of her daughters is most gratifying to American suffragists. "This action in England will undoubtedly stimulate our workers for universal suffrage here," she says.

The Rankin Amendment

The first official act of the "Lady from Montana" after she has been duly sworn as a United States Representative will be the re-introduction of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, which is already being spoken of as "the Rankin amendment." Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt arrived in Washington on Monday, for the opening of Congress and to lend her aid in launching the Federal amendment campaign.

Pageant Will Not Be Given

While a most effective and beautiful pageant had been contemplated by the National Association in honor of Miss Jeannette Rankin's induction into office, a change was necessitated owing to the decision by Police Commissioner Pullman to refuse all permits, for parades of any kind. Consequently, instead of Miss Rankin being escorted by a band and followed by a hundred or more suffragists robed in white, she was accompanied by Mrs. Catt and Dr. Anna H. Shaw from her office in the House Office Building to the Capitol.

Few persons not resident in Washington appreciate the enormous demand for tickets and the great pressure exerted at all times, but particularly now to obtain them by the thousands desiring to attend the opening of Congress. Every session sees the corridors of the Capitol overrun with the surging crowds unable even to enter the doors of the public and private galleries in both the House and Senate. Since President Wilson inaugurated the practice of delivering personally his addresses, the pressure exerted upon Congressmen and officials of the government has been enormously increased. With war clouds lowering over the nation, public interest was keyed high awaiting the President's address to Congress, and with the advent of the first woman ever to take her seat in the House of Representatives, an unprecedented condition prevailed.

Speaker Clark Sends Tickets

Every woman in Washington, suffragist or otherwise, strove by every means in her power to try to secure one of the coveted tickets, but fortunately for the National Association, Speaker Clark is not only a friend of "the cause" but of the officers of the National Association as well. Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, of the Official Board, received two tickets for the Speaker's gallery. They were dispatched with the compliments of Speaker Champ Clark himself, who courteously invited Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Gardener to be the guests of himself and Mrs. Clark at the opening of Congress. This timely compliment is one which all suffragists will appreciate, as still another proof of the high regard of the Administration.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park, of Boston, chairman of the Congressional committee of the N. A. W. S. A., who is residing at national headquarters, will be hostess at 1626 Rhode Island Avenue for the coming week.

Leslie Suffrage Commission

The Leslie Suffrage Commission was incorporated last week in New York, by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Mrs. Raymond Robins and Mrs. Winston Churchill. All were present, except Mrs. Churchill, who was represented by Miss Mary G. Hay.

Mrs. Catt handed over her big bequest to the new corporation, with as little affectation by Cincinnatus could have shown when leaving the plough, or George Washington when leaving the command of the army.

It was voted to increase the number of incorporators. Miss Hay and Mrs. Wells were chosen at once, and others will be added shortly.

SUFFRAGISTS TO AID IN TAKING CENSUS

Offer of Mrs. Whitehouse Is Accepted by Adjutant General

Adjutant General Louis W. Stotesbury has accepted the offer of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party to aid in taking the State-wide military census. In a telegram to the chairman, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, he said:

"Many thanks, and great appreciation of your offer. The suffrage party will be represented on all committees appointed by me."

George A. Glynn, chairman of the Republican State Committee, which, with the Democratic county chairman, will co-operate with the suffrage party in taking the census, sent congratulations, saying:

"I can assure you that the Republican organization will be delighted to work with your organization. If I can do anything to aid in this direction, command me."

Mrs. Whitehouse is reported as saying: "The members of our party can give volunteer assistance, and thereby decrease the financial burden upon our State. Our action is taken with the feeling that, being organized in every Assembly district of New York State, we are in a position to render effective service."

COUNCIL MEMBER OUSTS LOAN SHARKS

Los Angeles City Mother Gets Measures Passed Beneficial to City Employees

Some time ago Los Angeles created a sensation by electing a woman as member to its council. Her name is Mrs. Estelle Lawton Lindsey, and she is a native of Arkansas.

When Mrs. Lindsey first took office 90 per cent. of the city employees, who were getting less than $20 per week, were in the grip of the loan sharks.

Mrs. Lindsey learned of this, and promptly proceeded to put the biggest loan shark out of business by getting an amendment passed which provided that the city should pay its employees weekly, instead of monthly, as before.

In Los Angeles all city employees except the Board of Health nurses were getting an expense bonus covering their carfare. She insisted that these nurses should have their carfare paid also. She has served upon three committees of the city, the welfare committee, the safety committee and the health committee, with distinguished service to all.

WOMEN HEADS DES MOINES SCHOOL BOARD

Des Moines, Ia.—A woman has been elected president of the Des Moines School Board for the first time.

Mrs. A. H. Hoffman, the new president, was chosen to the board two years ago. During the past year she has been making a study of the school cafeteria problem, and has personally supervised the food served in the high school cafeterias. She has kept down the cost of noon lunches for the high school pupils to 3 and 5 cents a dish, and made money for the district.

RUSSIAN DUMA PLEDGES SUPPORT

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by their brief interview his ideals of courage and devotion had been raised for all time, "and raised by the hand of a woman." Catherine Breshkovsky and Vera Figner are only two outstanding figures among Russia's thousands of heroines. It is no wonder that all the leading men of the new regime are supporting votes for women.

The newly formed Russian National Council of Women has been officially recognized by the new government. The wife of Professor Paul Mi'yukoff is President of the Council.

Couldn't Hold Meetings

"Dr. Philosopoff of Petrograd was the first honorary officer for Russia of the International Council of Women," says Mrs. May Wright Sewall in the New York Evening Post. "In order to carry a knowledge of the Council into Russia and to get a number of women to organize, Dr. Philosopoff was for fifteen years one of my valued correspondents. She sent in reports of women's work in Russia, with a very frank statement concerning the police regulations which made it impossible at that time to hold meetings of a national council in her country. But there was much interest among the heads of various organizations for philanthropy, for higher education, and for the advancement of the arts among women in Russia.

"With the advancement of Liberal Government in Russia and the creation of the new Duma, the women took new heart, certain that the time would come when they would bring together women from all parts of Russia and affiliate Russia with the women of other countries in the International Council."

Would Aid the Nation

The petition which the new Minister of the Interior is said to have granted points out that, owing to the eventful times through which the nation is passing, new circumstances and problems have arisen which require co-ordinated efforts. In these, women have taken their full share, and strenuous work in all social spheres is awaiting them also in the future. To enable society to obtain the fullest benefits from the efforts of women, it is essential that they be organized, and thus work together at the successful solution of the multitude of problems which confront them. The memorandum dwells on the fact that practically all countries today have national councils of women, with the exception of Turkey and China, and that in order to take their share in the work of the International Council, it is necessary that they form themselves into a national unit.

PRESIDENTIAL BILL LOSES IN MINNESOTA

"Liquor Power is Great and Revengeful" says Mrs. Farmer

St. Paul—In the Minnesota Senate, the presidential bill was lost by the close vote of 35 to 31.

"The liquor power is great, and their men are revengeful," writes Mrs. Eugenia B. Farmer of St. Paul, in announcing the news. Nevertheless, both the liquor men and the opponents of equal suffrage have seen the handwriting on the wall.

ENDORSE PRESIDENT'S "GREAT MESSAGE"

New York Woman Suffrage Party Adopts Resolve Quoting President's Own Words

The Executive Committee of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, at a special meeting, passed a resolution endorsing President Wilson's "great message." They added:

"Resolved, That we at this time renew our pledge, and respectfully quote the President's own words declaring that 'we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest to our hearts, for democracy and for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government.'"

THE LAW AND THE LADY

Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune

Sometimes it is hard to tell whether men want to be looked on as strong, dominant protectors of women, or as timid, bashful creatures who must be shielded from any contact with the weaker sex.

Recent arguments on the opening of the Columbia law school to women turn not on the advantages to woman's education, or the disadvantages to her modesty, but entirely on whether or not timid young men might be frightened away by the terrifying phenomenon of girls in the classroom.

A representative of the faculty is quoted as saying: "If the admission of women would tend to prevent, *rightly or wrongly* (the italics are ours), the enrolment at Columbia of new men graduated from non-coeducational colleges, who would be our best students, then it is for the best that the few women who might attend the law school if given an opportunity should not be allowed to do so. There is a trust imposed on the Columbia authorities to keep the law school up to the highest possible standpoint."

Or, to amplify this statement a little:

The admission of women might tend to keep away certain men. This would not be the fault of the women, but due to timidity or prejudice on the part of the men.

Still, the faculty sympathizes with those young men. It could not bear to see them shut out from educational opportunities even by their own prejudices.

Whereas, rightly or wrongly, the faculty bears up pretty well under excluding young women from educational opportunities. It bears up particularly well owing to its conviction that by excluding women of unusual intellectual attainments, and catering to the more bigoted types of young men, it is keeping the law school up to the highest possible standards.

For a more candid statement of their position, we recommend the faculty to study the statement of the Harvard medical students who in 1850 petitioned against the admission of women on the ground that "whenever a woman should prove herself capable of an intellectual achievement, this latter would cease to constitute an honor for the men who had previously prized it."

There, little man, don't cry!
They're terrible girls, it's true
And in church and school
And on office stool
They're doing as well as you;
But this law school never will let them try.
There little man, don't cry!

FEW BABIES DIE IN NEW ZEALAND

Lowest Death Rate Found in Countries Where Women Vote — Instruction and Aid Given Mothers—California Has Low Rate in United States

Five times as many babies die in crowded tenement districts as in a well-to-do quarter of a city. Lack of air and sunshine, poor food, bad sanitation, overwork of the mothers, both before and after marriage, above all ignorance on the part of the mother, are responsible for most of these deaths.

Comparison of the infant death rate of civilized nations. Number of deaths under one year per 1,000 births.

New Zealand (1912)	51
Norway (1912)	68
Australia (1912)	72
Sweden (1911)	72
Denmark (1913)	94
England and Wales (1913)	108
Finland (1912)	109
United States (1911)	124
(This is only approximate as registration of births is incomplete.)	
Italy (1912)	130
Spain (1907)	158
Germany (1911)	192
Russia (1909)	248

The lowest death rate of babies in the world is in New Zealand.

Why?

Because the government realizes the value of babies and does everything in its power to educate the mother and protect the baby.

WOMEN HAVE HAD THE VOTE IN NEW ZEALAND FOR TWENTY-THREE YEARS.

The first three countries with the lowest death rate are all Woman Suffrage countries.

In all of the seven which have a lower death rate than the United States Women have at least the municipal vote. In Italy, Spain, Germany and Russia, where the death rate is highest, women have even less say in regard to public affairs and hygiene than they have in the United States.

In New Zealand, in every town and village, and in the remotest country district, government nurses give instructions and aid to mothers, who are visited both before and after the baby comes. Young girls are taught baby, hygiene and feeding. Advice from the best medical authorities is printed and distributed free. Government Maternity Hospitals, government Registration of Nurses, and complete government Registration of Birth, all aid in the low death rate.

Comparison of the infant death rate of some American cities with that of Dunedin, New Zealand. Number of deaths under 1 years per 1,000 births.

Dunedin (The lowest in the world)	38
New York City	125
Washington, D. C.	152
Syracuse	160
Buffalo	162
Lowell, Mass.	231

In the United States, California has become the Banner Baby State. It has the highest birth rate in the Union and a very low death rate.

In Los Angeles the infant death rate is 87 per 1,000 Births. In Oakland it is 87.2. The lowest infant death rate in the United States, 82, is in Seattle, Washington. Kansas has reduced its infant death rate from 120 to 90 since it adopted a Public Nursing Association in 1913. Washington gave women the vote in 1910, California in 1911, and Kansas in 1912.

In the United States every care is given to animal and plant life, but the government concerns itself little with babies.

"What has the United States Government to do with women and children?" as one Congressman tersely put it, expressed the attitude of the government as it was for many years. Since women began to be represented in Washington, there has been a change. After many years of urging, Congress, in 1912, established a Children's Bureau, and $25,000 a year was appropriated. In 1915 this was increased to $165,000.

HERE IS A LIST OF NATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1915:

Bureau of Animal Industry	$4,597,364
Bureau of Plant Industry	2,880,875
Forest Service	3,243,096
Bureau of Chemistry	644,301
Bureau of Soils	298,815
Bureau of Entoimology	450,370
Hog Cholera	690,000
Children's Bureau	164,265

$165,000 a year to protect our babies and $600,000 a year to protect our hogs!

[Recently the Children's Bureau asked for an increase of $187,520; but a few weeks ago The Appropriations Committee in the U. S. House of Representatives cut out the whole of the increase. An amendment was offered on the floor of the House, and carried, providing for a part of the desired increase —$109,000; but the Bureau's work will still be crippled for want of funds.]

In addition to the inhumanity, it is bad business. The National Conservation Commission estimates that an individual is worth $2,900 to society. At this rate the 200,000 babies represent a yearly loss of $870,000,000.

When, of all the civilized world, the country that has had the woman suffrage the longest has the lowest infant death rate, and the five countries with the next lowest rate all have woman suffrage, can there be a doubt that woman suffrage has brought about better and healthier living conditions for all the people?

BRITISH WOMEN WILL SOON VOTE

(Continued from page 79.)

Praises Women in the War

The fact that for three years there had been no recurrence of the "detestable campaign which had disfigured our public life," said Mr. Asquith, would make it impossible for any one to say that in changing their position in regard to suffrage he and his associates had yielded to force what they had refused to yield to argument.

With the exception of the actual bearing of arms in the field, there was hardly a service which had contributed to the maintenance of the cause of the Allies in which women had not been as

HERBERT ASQUITH,
Former Premier of England

active and efficient as men, the former Premier declared. Wherever one turned might be seen women who, without detriment to the prerogatives of their sex, were performing work which three years ago would have been regarded as falling exclusively within the province of men. After the war questions would arise with regard to women's labor functions and activities in which the women must have a voice.

As a result of the debate, the government will proceed with legislation to give effect to the recommendations of the Speaker's conference. The bill will embody all of the recommendations, except proportional representation and woman suffrage. These will be omitted, first, because the government is still undecided on the question, and, second, because it is held that Parliament must first express acceptance of the principle of woman suffrage.

The present idea is to make the bill as little contentious as possible, so that the second reading may be easily secured then, in committee, these two excepted questions may be raised by amendments to the bill, thus giving the House an opportunity to record its opinion.

It is possible that the women may have to wait until after the war for the full recognition of their claims, but woman suffrage in some shape is now certain and a great political battle is virtually won.

"Coming simultaneously with the announced formal recognition of women in the new political regime of Russia," says the Manchester (N. H.) Union, "this governmental self-commitment in England marks a stupendous stride in the cause of woman suffrage in general. It palpably sets the pace for the rest of Europe, for the considerations which actuated it in England and in Russia are equally potent in France, in Germany, in Austria, in Belgium, in Serbia."

Premier Receives Women

On March 29 Mr. Lloyd George received the largest delegation of women which has ever waited on a Prime Minister. It was headed by Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, president of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, who asked if the government had promised to introduce a franchise bill including woman suffrage; if the government intended to make woman suffrage an integral part of the government bill, and if government whips would put men in support.

Mr. Lloyd George answered that he had given instructions for preparing drafts of a bill in which the Speaker's conference resolutions would be incorporated. Though not a government bill, government machinery would be used to press it through the House of Commons, but no decision as to whipping for any part of the bill had been reached.

The interest shown in the question was indicated by the many spheres from which the deputation were drawn.

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A TEXT-BOOK FOR SUFFRAGE SCHOOLS

Woman Suffrage—History, Arguments and Results ("Blue Book") is used as the text-book in the suffrage schools now being held in cities throughout the United States under the auspices of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and in the schools conducted by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

It is praised by teachers and pupils alike. One teacher has told us enthusiastically that in every subject in the course she was able to make pointed reference to the "Blue Book" or some scholar would promptly say, "That is in the Blue Book." High praise this, but the new edition fully warrants it.

The 1917 edition has been fully revised and enlarged with an index arranged for a Suffrage School Course. It comprises the history of Woman Suffrage, the arguments in its favor and the results in the States where women vote.

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News From the States

NEWSPAPER AIDS NEW CITIZENS

Indianapolis Star Publishes Series of Lessons on Civil Government for Use of New Women Voters

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indianapolis Star is making an experiment in the interests of woman's full suffrage instead of the partial suffrage now attained in Indiana, and of a new code of constitutional law, with other much needed changes. The Star aims to help prepare women in civil government matters, so that their vote will tell in the two fall elections, the first for delegates to the constitutional convention and the second for local municipal officers.

The plan is to publish a series of brief treatments or lessons, including possible questions and answers, four insertions a week. These lessons are prepared by Miss Kate A. Thompson of Indianapolis, a teacher of long experience. She has made a study of the subject and is well equipped for the work.

The course began March 27. The subject treatments of the first week are: "Our Partial Suffrage," "The Important Features in the Constitutional Convention Law," "The Two Fall Elections," and in the Sunday issue of April 1, "The Call of Women to the Ballot."

The series will promote better understanding and interest among women, adding a little to the popular discussions already on in clubs and newspapers. The Star means to give much more space for very broad non-partisan expression, and will conduct a forum.

"WHITE ELEPHANT" SALE MEETS WITH SUCCESS

Woman Suffrage Party of Greater Cleveland Nets Five Hundred Dollars on First Day of Bargain Mart

Like the good housekeepers that most suffragists are, the 10,000 members of the Woman Suffrage Party of Greater Cleveland, O., are getting ready for spring house-cleaning.

Instead of dusting or washing or polishing the expensive, useless Christmas gifts that have collected, the bargains on which some member of the family got stung, the purchases that father made to the embarrassment of the rest of the household, that is, all the White Elephants, the suffragists have boldly faced those lions in the path of house-cleaning, brought them to the Headquarters in the Bangor Building, and sold them. The sale lasted from March 26 to 31, and on the first day they made $500 net.

The committee in charge of the sale were: Mrs. Philip Merrill, chairman; Mrs. W. B. Laffer; Miss Elizabeth Morris, Mrs. Frank Mulhauser, Mrs. Boyd Nixon, Mrs. John Sanborn and Mrs. Alfred Smith.

ALL WOMEN IN RECORDER'S OFFICE

Phoenix, Ariz.—The office of the county recorder of Yavapai County will be an Adamless Eden shortly, when Chief Deputy Jack Arnold resigns to take over his mining properties. No official or attaché of the office, then, but will be a woman.

County Recorder Edith Ruffner has announced that she will appoint Miss Dollie Butler, who has served as deputy, to the position of chief deputy. The clerical positions will all be held by women.

Maine's Campaign Leader

Mrs. Arthur T. Ballentine, President of the Maine W. S. A., was born in Portland, Me. At eighteen, while her father was serving in Congress, she met Susan B. Anthony in Washington. Influenced by Miss Anthony, Mrs. Balentine became actively interested in suffrage work, and has devoted herself to the cause ever since.

In 1896 she was appointed a member of the Congressional Committee, and in the same year took an active part in the Constitutional Amendment Suffrage Campaign in California.

After her marriage, in 1905, to Captain Arthur T. Balentine, U. S. Artillery Corps, Mrs. Balentine went to San Francisco, where her husband was stationed, and established a monthly suffrage newspaper, "The Yellow Ribbon," devoted to the suffrage movement on the Pacific Coast. In 1907 and 1908, while her husband was stationed in Washington, D. C., she was actively engaged in Congressional work; and again in 1910 and 1911, while living in San Diego, Cal., was a member of the Congressional Committee. In 1911 she was closely identified with the successful Equal Suffrage Referendum Campaign in California.

During the last six years she has divided her time between San Diego, where she has a beautiful home, and Maine, where she has a summer home at Grand Beach, and a town residence in Portland. In 1916 she was elected

MRS. ARTHUR T. BALENTINE

President of the Maine W. S. A., and is now devoting herself to the suffrage campaign in that State.

IOWA TAKES CARE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Lunches, Decreased Expenses, Electric Lights and Other Facilities Are Results of Parent-Teachers Association

What the combined efforts of teachers and parents are doing for the school children of Iowa was told in Dubuque during the past week by Mrs. Emma Ridley Colegrove of Fayette.

At a meeting of the Northeastern Iowa Teachers' Association she described the plans and aims of the Parent-Teachers' Association, and instanced numerous practical results of their work during the past year.

At the Cedar Falls Training School one hot dish was furnished to pupils at a nominal price for the noon lunch. The graduation expenses were decreased by elimination of extras from the program.

In Sac City cement walks and electric lights were put in school property. In Des Moines bath tubs have been installed in one or more schools, and the Kirkwood School has improved and beautified its grounds.

In Waterloo the limit of graduating dresses for the girls was set at $7.50. In Cedar Rapids a committee of parents worked with the school board in remodeling a school building, looking after lavatories, etc. Another such committee in the same city investigated courses of study and changed and modified them in the schools.

In schools all over the State victrolas, pictures, pianos, stereopticons, moving picture machines and playground equipment have been installed, sex education has been discussed, school banking systems have been started, and prizes have been offered for gardening, essay writing, and various branches of school work. The use of school houses as social centers has had wonderful results in Iowa, which is the home of the small town.

CONNECTICUT SUFFRAGISTS HAVE THIRD HEARING

On April 4 Connecticut suffragists appeared for the third time this year before committees of the Legislature.

The unfairness of obliging the women to make a third appearance, and the danger of any measure which in the future may arouse the antagonism of the Speaker after the precedent set in changing the reference of the bills (as already described in our columns), have aroused considerable feeling in the State. Many suffragists are pointing to the treatment they have received as a new reason for favoring the passage of the Federal Amendment.

Connecticut is a peculiarly difficult State in which to obtain a constitutional amendment. The amendment needs in the first place only a majority vote of the House of Representatives. But it must be referred to the next Legislature, where it must obtain a two-thirds vote in each House. When it is submitted to the voters it is not voted upon simultaneously as in other States, but is sent to each town and city and voted on in town meetings, the vote being dragged over a very considerable space of time. This method of ratification makes it easy for the adverse forces to concentrate on towns which have still to vote, if the popular vote seems to be going in favor of the measure. For these reasons the suffragists have put their chief strength this year behind the presidential and municipal suffrage bills.

The bill for the vote on the liquor question has been of value chiefly because it has shown everybody in the State just where the liquor trade stands in regard to woman suffrage. This bill was vehemently opposed by the liquor men, and the anti-suffragists had to line up along with the liquor men at the hearings on this bill.

GARY CLUB USES ELECTION LAWS

Civic Service Members Have Practical Experience With Methods of Elections —Only Suffrage Organization in City

Gary, Ind.—The women of Gary are to have some practical experience with the election law and its numerous provisions. The Civic Service Club of that city is to conduct its election for officers to be held next May, in accordance, as far as possible, with the election laws of Indiana. It was impossible to hold a primary, as the women were too modest to announce their candidacy, but a nominating committee has been appointed and its report, when accepted, will serve as the result of a primary election.

An election committee to correspond to the election commissioners has been appointed. It includes Mrs. H. C. Francis, whose husband is the city clerk, and who by virtue of his office is the election commissioner; the Republican member of the committee is Mrs. R. O. Johnson, wife of the present mayor, and the Democratic member is Mrs. Harvey Curtis, wife of the Democratic candidate for mayor. This committee will have entire charge of the arrangements for election and all its paraphernalia, down to the official blue pencil. No detail will be omitted. There will be clerks, judges and inspectors, to say nothing of sheriffs and challengers.

Electioneering will not be permitted within 100 feet of the polling place. The polling lists will consist of the certified list of members whose dues are paid, as furnished the clerks by the financial secretary, and any one attempting to vote whose name does not appear, or anyone trying to "repeat," may be arrested by the sheriff.

The elections commissioner, Mr. H. C. Francis, and the Democratic city central committeeman, Mr. George F. Cummerow, have promised to be on hand to see that there are no violations of the law or the corrupt practices act. They will also pass upon ballots that must be thrown out for having been improperly marked.

Mrs. Kate Wood Ray, president and founder of the club, which is the only suffrage organization in Gary, thought out the plan as a means of educating the new voters and of creating interest in the coming club election. She is Press Chairman of the Indiana Equal Suffrage Association, and represented that organization in the suffrage lobby at Indianapolis in the successful drive made in the Legislature by the Legislative Council of Indiana Women.

SPRING DRIVE ON IN WISCONSIN

Plans have been completed in a general way for the big "spring drive" of the suffragists in Wisconsin. The State is to be divided into five districts, each in charge of a "general," who will have lieutenants in the various counties and towns.

Mrs. Helen McDowell, State organizer, will visit the various localities where the organizations lack in strength. Suffrage organizations will be perfected at all colleges attended by girls, and high school girls will be enlisted to assist in making banners. Schools of suffrage will be established, at which the workers will be instructed in conducting meetings and campaigns, and from these week-end auto tours will be taken by speakers. The State organization committee, of which Mrs. Isaac P. Witter is chairman, will hold meetings every three months.

"SUFFRAGE FARMERETTE" FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

Chatham, Va.—Mrs. Preston B. Moses, president of the Equal Suffrage League of Pennsylvania County, is the first woman to agitate for woman suffrage in this section.

Mrs. Moses enjoys the distinction of being a "suffrage farmerette." She is the mother of three boys, two of them still in school, and, besides successfully operating three large tobacco farms and a poultry plant, she is a breeder of thoroughbred cattle. Mrs. Moses heartily believes that the one thing this country needs is a real "back-to-the-land" movement, and in no way could suffragists give greater constructive national service than to increase the national food supply by enlisting women for gardening and farming.

MRS. GILMAN TO LECTURE

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman will give a course of six lectures, one a day from April 16 to 21, inclusive, at 2:30 P. M., at 167 Tremont street, Boston. The subjects will be: Monday, "Our Beliefs and Our Behavior"; Tuesday, "Humanity and Its Works"; Wednesday, "Men, Their Success and Errors"; Thursday, "Women, Their Virtues and Failure"; Friday, "Children and the Brain"; Saturday, "My Country and Our World." Course tickets, $3; single tickets, 75 cents. Apply to Mary Hutcheson Page, 167 Tremont street.

WOMAN TO BE OFFERED STATE JUDICIAL POSITION

Reporter of Decisions May Become Assistant Attorney-General—Has Large and Successful Law Practice

Alice M. Burdsall, said to be the only woman reporter of decisions in the United States, may shortly be offered the position of Assistant Attorney-General of Arizona.

It is common gossip in Arizona that the office will be tendered the young woman attorney, and it is also well understood by her close friends and law associates that she will not accept the position. Miss Burdsall has a large general practice in addition to her duties as reporter of decisions for the supreme court, and it is said she would not consider giving up her own work for that of the State. The recent Legislature enacted a law giving the Attorney-General, who at present has two assistants, a third. When the bill was passed Attorney-General Wiley E. Jones frankly expressed a wish that Miss Burdsall would become associated with his office, and stated that he would formally ask her to accept the position early in the spring.

Miss Burdsall first became interested in the office of her brother, W. N. Burdsall, a well known attorney of Waterloo, Iowa. She decided to take a course at the Washington College of Law, and was admitted to the bar in 1912. She has practised in Tucson and Globe, coming to Phoenix two years ago.

"AMERICANIZATION THEIR EFFORT"

In a big Preparedness Parade in Portsmouth, N. H., March 22, in which every organization was asked to march, the suffragists marched under a banner saying:

SUFFRAGISTS
Pledged to Work for
Increase in Food Supply, Red Cross,
Elimination of Waste,
Americanization.

One newspaper makes the following comment:

"The Equal Suffrage people are the most enthusiastic of Americans. Americanization is their effort always."

NEBRASKA WOMEN STILL HOPEFUL

Senate Kills Municipal Suffrage Bill but Presidential Measure May Yet Receive Favorable Vote

Lincoln, Neb.—One of Nebraska's suffrage bills has been killed by the Senate, but there is a chance yet for a favorable vote if the Norton House Bill can be forced out of committee.

The bill killed is Senate File 78, by Sandall, a bill amended by the Senate Committee so as to permit women to vote only at municipal elections, farmers' wives being thus barred from the right of suffrage. The Norton bill is one which passed the House by a large majority early in the legislative session, and is worded to confer both presidential and municipal suffrage on the women. The outlook is discouraging to suffrage because of the attitude shown by the Senators in dealing with the question of enforcement of the new prohibition law. The Senate has shown itself decidedly "wet," and against measures such as women would be apt to endorse.

An eight-hour measure and minimum wage bill were killed by the House this week. The eight-hour day was to apply to all employees except those engaged in farm or domestic service.

The State Suffrage Association has already begun an active campaign for the submission of the woman suffrage question to the voters by referendum in 1918. Three organizers have been in the field for the last two months, who have been successful in arousing interest in various localities and in organizing local workers to attend to the enrolment of those districts. The local branch at Lincoln has appointed ward and precinct chairmen, and will push rapidly the work of organizing the city. The visit of the national organizers in charge of the suffrage school has given impetus to the work in this State.

"BIRD LADY" INTERESTS MILWAUKEE CHILDREN

Mrs. Bell Distributes Literature and Gives Advice to Boys and Girls of City

If you would like to know the sort of house a martin prefers or the peculiar habits of a wren or phoebe, ask the "bird lady" of Milwaukee.

She is Mrs. Edgar L. Bell to "grown-ups," but to the children she is merely "the bird lady." Mrs. Bell distributes literature, writes letters and gives advice to the Milwaukee boys and girls who are interested in birds and building bird houses. Several hundred children have received books giving plans for bird houses, and their growing interest in the habits of their favorite birds is teaching them to be more humane.

CLEAN STREETS FOR ARIZONA

Women's Clubs Take Steps to Improve Sanitary Conditions of Roads—Protest to City Commission

Women's clubs in Arizona are accomplishing much that is worth while along the lines of civic welfare. The activities are generally confined to the municipalities, but one club in close watch of another has followed its example, until the attempts are far-reaching.

This has been true in the case of securing children's programs at the motion picture playhouses. The Clifton Woman's Club has succeeded in getting the management of one of its theatres to take up the matter with Pacific coast producers. In Phoenix, Tucson and elsewhere the same movement has been inaugurated.

The Clifton Woman's Club has purchased several large receptacles which have been placed at convenient points around the mining town for the purpose of depositing scrape, etc. The cans were bought as a reminder to the unthinking public to eliminate the indiscriminate throwing of paper and refuse on the street.

The Civic League of Phoenix has protested to the city commission that trash cans have not been provided for the streets, and the city authorities have promised to include this item when compiling the city budget. The League also raised the point of the non-enforcement of the anti-expectoration ordinance with the commission after a vigorous crusade in which every woman's organization of the city joined. The commission has agreed to place signs about town calling attention to the fact that expectoration will not be tolerated. Owing to the large number of tourists afflicted with the white plague, the women feel the enforcement of this ordinance is of great importance to the public health.

MASSACHUSETTS WOMEN SEND CONGRATULATIONS

Express Gratification at Action of British House of Commons in Recognizing Services of Women

Boston, Mass.—At the meeting of the executive board of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, held March 29, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, the British House of Commons in recognition of the sacrifices and services of the English women which the present exigency has brought out, has voted by an overwhelming majority to enact legislation enfranchising English women, and

Whereas, Ex-Premier Asquith, the former chief opponent of woman suffrage, himself presented the motion in favor of woman suffrage with eloquent conviction, be it

Resolved, That the executive board of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association express its appreciation of the action thus taken, and congratulate the English women on their great victory.

MISSISSIPPI FEDERATION UNANIMOUS FOR SUFFRAGE

Clarksdale, Miss.—The Fourth (Miss.) District Federation has declared unanimously for suffrage.

Miss Orr, president of the State suffrage organization, was a delegate, and introduced the resolution and spoke to it. The following night she spoke at a public meeting preceding the meeting of the Fifth District Federation at Pontotoc; and the Fifth District also declared unanimously for equal suffrage. On the 22nd, Miss Orr spoke at a public meeting in New Anbany, in the Fourth Congressional District, with the result that two strong leagues will be formed, one of the older women and one for the young women, the latter under the leadership of Miss Blanche Rogers, to be more of a study club.

NEW STATE CHAIRMAN OF SUFFRAGE AGRICULTURE

Richmond, Va.—Mrs. D. Miles Taylor, of Richmond, former executive secretary of the State League, has been appointed State Chairman of Suffrage Agriculture, with a desk at State Headquarters. In accord with instructions received from the National Headquarters, she has already circularized the 115 branch leagues in the State, telling about this work and asking for the appointment of local chairmen. Mrs. Taylor has also interviewed State Commissioner of Agriculture G. W. Koiner, and received his promise of the hearty support and co-operation of his office in her work. Mr. Koiner directed that Farmers' Bulletin No. 20 be mailed at once to the names on Mrs. Taylor's mailing list, to be followed by future bulletins as issued.

Mrs. Horace Wellford Jones, of Richmond, has been appointed City Chairman of Suffrage Agriculture, and a number of vacant city lots and a quantity of suburban property has been placed at the disposal of her committee for cultivation. In order to raise funds for the purchase of seeds and garden tools, Mrs. Jones and her committee are planning to serve a luncheon in the business district during Easter Week.

News From the States

SELLING ARGUMENTS PROMOTE SUFFRAGE

Miss Ella Haas Makes a Convincing Demonstration Before Salesmen's Convention

Mr. John H. Patterson, of the National Cash Register Company, never loses an opportunity to "put one over" for suffrage. Recently the sales agents of the National Cash Register Company had a convention in Dayton, O., and Mr. Patterson invited Miss Ella M. Haas, State suffrage speaker, to make an address. She gave her illustrated lecture to an audience of over 900 men and a few women. Miss Haas says:

"I presented my arguments just like a salesman; that is, my business was to sell 'suffrage for women.' I did not know and did not care how many of them were in sympathy with my cause. I did just what they did in their business. When they go out to meet a customer, it is their business to convince that man that he needs a machine. So I had come to them to demonstrate my arguments and methods of selling my product.

"The custom, when demonstrating sales at the convention, is to shout 'Sold,' when the salesman puts up such a convincing argument that the customer, that is, the audience, finally yields. When I left the platform, the men rose almost as one body, and all over the house, the shout came 'Sold, sold!'

"After the meeting many said they had been converted. A great number of the men from Canada and the western States where women vote, spoke most highly of the ability and conscientiousness of women in handling the ballot, and of how much women are able to help the men in good legislation."

MISS MARGARET ERVIN,
President Tennessee Suffrage Association.

WOMEN HANDLE CASES OF LOS ANGELES GIRLS

Los Angeles, Cal.—For the handling of cases in which young girls are defendants, the Juvenile Court of this city is peculiarly well adapted. Miss Orfa Jean Shontz is the referee, and every member of her court is a woman—clerk, reporter and even bailiff. It is the duty of this tribunal to handle the misdemeanors of minor girls and boys under nine years of age.

"If a good mother is a chum to her daughter, the daughter will not go wrong," declared Judge Shontz, who is keenly interested in the sociological and psychological phases of the juvenile question.

The girl who is tried in Judge Shontz's court is always given an opportunity to make good if she wants it.

This feminine magistrate has had much experience in handling juvenile cases, having previously been a probation officer in Los Angeles. Although she has never practised law, she is thoroughly fitted to do so, having passed the California bar examination after a year and a half of study. She also graduated from the legal department of the Southern California University.

OHIO HAS MANY NEW ORGANIZATIONS

New suffrage organizations in Ohio have been formed in Beallsville, Woodsfield, Dexter City, Stockport, McConnellsville, Cumberland, Frazeysburg, New Concord, Fulton and Summerfield. In Summerfield, the meeting was held in the old Christian church, which had not been used for a year. To make the assembly possible, Mr. Ghee, staunch white-haired champion of equal suffrage, heated the building at his own expense, and dusted the seats. The Organization Committee reports that its work has been greatly facilitated by the passage of the presidential suffrage bill. Suffrage organizers are now working in historic Washington county, where Miss duPont spoke in Marietta March 29.

TEXAS WORKER TELLS OF LOBBY

Mrs. Cunningham and Other "Home Women" Made Many Friends Among Legislators at Austin

Galveston, Texas.—"Lobbying is the hardest work that a suffragist is called upon to do," says Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, State President of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association, who has returned to her home in Galveston after more than two months' strenuous work in Austin. "And," she continued, "this work is done by the home woman. The woman employed outside the home cannot leave her occupation to work for what will mean so much to her, no matter how strong her convictions and how great her enthusiasm may be.

"We women who worked at Austin for the suffrage bills were distinctly home women—wives and mothers—and were at our post every day from nine in the morning until the close of the day's session, over a hundred of us in all.

"Of course we are new to the work, and perhaps made mistakes, but we are sincere and earnest, and confident of ultimate victory. There were three suffrage bills introduced: One asking for the submission to referendum of a constitutional amendment to the electorate of the State; one asking for presidential suffrage, and one for the privilege of voting at the State primaries, which the Legislature may also grant. On the first the vote in the House was 76 for and 56 against. The primary bill, introduced by Senator O. L. Lattimore, died on the Senate calendar. The bill for presidential electors never got out of the lower House.

"But we made friends—lots of them—and discovered others in unsuspected quarters. One of the latter, Representative Henry Clark, of Stephenville, Erath County, was opposed to suffrage in 1915. This year he was one of its strongest supporters, and did some of the most valuable work of the session in its behalf.

"Several other men," said Mrs. Cunningham, "who voted against the bill in 1915, voted for it this time, and some of them worked hard for it. Over half of the members were new, and some of the young men were splendid in their support of the measure. One of them made a speech in which he paid a tribute to his mother that I shall never forget.

"The night before the bill was to be voted on the House of Representatives tendered the suffrage association the use of the hall for a meeting. The entire house and galleries were packed. Speaker Fuller presided, and Miss Lutie Stearns and myself were the speakers.

"In addition to our work with the Legislature, headquarters were kept open with something going on all the time. A tea was served by the local organization each Saturday afternoon, and several general organization meetings were held, with different speakers, and a Suffrage School was inaugurated.

"Our big day was Jan. 12, with the luncheon, at which was staged a mock legislative session and the passage of a suffrage bill, with debate for and against. In the evening we held a mass meeting, at which Mayor Wooldridge, Miss Stearns, Representative Baker (who introduced our bill in the House), Mrs. Spence of Dallas and Mrs. Pennypacker, spoke.

"Later I spoke before the 'Discussion Club,' which is composed mostly of university women, and to 'The Lions,' a man's club. Miss Engle, our State organizer, addressed the Rotary Club. And I also did some work in nearby places, speaking on Washington's Birthday for the Men's Suffrage League of Georgetown.

"A noted lawyer of the State has suggested, because so often we hear the objection, 'Women will run for office if given the vote!' that before the next State election the women of the State hold a convention and nominate candidates for all State offices except Senators and representatives, and assures me that women are entitled, under the laws of the State, to fill these offices. It will be an object lesson of value, he says, when man realize that women have always had the right to run for office, but have not been candidates to any extent, and do it now only as a part of their work for suffrage. This question will naturally come up for consideration at the annual convention in May, 15, 16 and 17, which meets in Waco."

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONFERENCE

The Mississippi Valley Conference will be held in Columbus, O., May 13, 13 and 14. Mrs. Catt, Governor James M. Cox of Ohio and Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch are to be the principal speakers.

The Milwaukee County Suffrage Association has contributed $80 to the fund for a great Lincoln memorial in Milwaukee.

Woman's Journal

Founded By
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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Publication Office, 45 Boutwell Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
Telephone, Dorchester 4810.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second class matter

Subscription price, one dollar per year. Receipt of payment must not be expected to show on address label under two weeks from date received.

Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable to The Woman's Journal.

Advertising rate will be sent upon application to advertising manager.

APRIL 7, 1917

IN TIME OF WAR

A state of war has been declared. What is the duty of women in time of war? Especially, what is the duty of suffragists?

In every war, the women do whatever they can to help their country. It falls to them to take up all the kinds of work that the men are forced to lay down. They bear a double burden, and they bear it courageously.

In the case of the National Suffrage Association, the National Executive Council had already laid out the lines along which suffragists are expecting to help, and the preparations were well under way.

One line of work was to register the names of women ready to take the places of men called to the field, to supply them to employers, and "to protect the work of such women." The need of this last clause is shown by the harm done to women's health by overwork in the warring countries; by the efforts made in our own country, since the European war broke out, to lengthen the legal workday for women and to abolish restrictions on night work; and by such items as one that has just appeared in the New York papers. It announces that "one hundred thousand women will be needed in New York business offices to take the places of men who go to war, according to Joel Rathbone, general manager of the National Surety Company, at 115 Broadway. To prepare for the change, a 'war substitution bureau' has been established by the company, to assist other firms in the problems connected with taking on large numbers of women in place of men."

But when Mr. Rathbone was asked if the woman doing a man's work was to get a man's pay, he scouted the idea. He said:

"Labor is a commodity to be bought at the lowest price. We pay the young women what we think proper for their station in life and their responsibilities."

The National Suffrage Association is making a special effort to increase the food supply by getting women to go into agriculture and to cultivate home gardens and vacant lots; and it is also emphasizing thrift.

The vital need of increasing the food supply is shown by the report just issued by the U. S. Department of Labor, showing that in the last ten years the price of food has risen much faster than the wages of labor. The average family gets less to eat now than in 1907, and the trouble is growing worse. A nation that is poorly nourished is ill prepared for either war or peace. Here is a field of preparedness that should appeal especially to the housewife; and she should study into the underlying problems of extortion and conspiracy to raise food prices, which are referred to in the government report.

Red Cross work will be continued, of course; and in addition, the suffragists voted to promote the work of Americanization; to teach our foreign-born population allegiance to the United States, and also the American principles of brotherliness and tolerance. In some cases our women may have to teach these also to their own fathers and brothers.

Every war, even a war undertaken with the highest motives, tends to breed hatred, especially among the more thoughtless of the population. It is a part of women's work to mitigate the rigors of war, and above all to cultivate the spirit of love and guard against the spirit of hate. Charles Kingley's great novel, "Westward Ho!" describes the conflict between England and Spain in the sixteenth century, which was truly a war between light and darkness. An English captain is struck blind by lightning while vengefully pursuing a personal enemy in the Spanish ranks. Later he tells a friend that he is a penitent man. "I hope you do not repent of fighting the Spaniards?" says his friend. And he answers, "Not of fighting the Spaniards, but of hating even the worst of them."

In the early days of the European war, it was reported that some of the German women gave flowers to the French prisoners, with compassionate words. The German commanders denounced them as women without breeding or honor, and sternly forbade any repetition of the offence. Yet it is just such acts that keep alive the soul of humanity in the midst of war. Along with the material aid that the women of America will give to their country in full measure, let them remember that moral and spiritual aid is needed, too, and that this latter kind of help, in a special degree, depends on them. For if the women do not keep alive the spirit of love, the men alone cannot do it.

A. S. B.

COMING FROM ALL SIDES

The cause of equal rights for women moves in these days with amazing swiftness. Woman suffrage is assured in England and in Russia. In Germany it is an integral part of the demand for electoral reform that is being pressed with ever growing power. In several other countries it seems to be at the door. We used to count our victories by States, and they were few and far between. Now we can count them by whole nations, and they are coming thick and fast.

In the world events of today we see the full development of the tendency to which Mrs. Catt called attention a year ago. She pointed out that woman suffrage is now closing in from all sides upon the States that still hold out against the reform. It is coming towards us from our own enfranchised States in the west, from Europe in the east, from Canada at the north, and up out of the ground from Australia and New Zealand at the antipodes.

As the women of one country after another are enfranchised, it becomes a more and more glaring anachronism that American women should still be held in political tutelage. The Federal Amendment for nation-wide woman suffrage ought to pass through Congress at this session, and the prospects are that it will.

A. S. B.

THE LESLIE COMMISSION

All who were present at the incorporation of the Leslie Suffrage Commission in New York last week must have been struck by the broad scope and far-sighted wisdom of the plans laid out by Mrs. Catt for its work. They have already been outlined in our columns. Those of us who remember the "days of small things" could not fail to be most happily impressed by the change. The methods of moral warfare today are as unlike those of the past as the biggest Krupp gun is to the bow and arrow of the savage. But the spirit that works the improved machinery of the suffrage movement is the same that burned and glowed in the hearts of the pioneers.

A. S. B.

DISHONORING THE FLAG

No greater insult was ever offered to the Stars and Stripes than when the flag was carried at the head of a lawless mob in Baltimore on April 1—a well-chosen day for such proceedings.

It was a "broadcloth mob," like that of Boston in old times. In the front ranks were college professors and prominent business men, every one of them changed for the time being into an anarchist, and bent upon violating the constitution and laws of the United States. They fought the police, broke open the doors of the Academy of Music, and forcibly prevented Dr. David Starr Jordan from addressing a large peace meeting—all this in the name of patriotism for a country which by its constitution guarantees to its citizens the right of free speech and free assemblage.

Those of us who really love the flag and not only the flag, but what it stands for—may well be sickened that "Old Glory" should have been profaned by being carried at the head of the mob that committed this outrage on democracy. Many American women must feel as they felt when they read, years ago, that in the Philippines the Stars and Stripes were hoisted over brothels—which were looked upon as an American institution—or as Mrs. Josephine Butler and other patriotic English women felt in the old days of the State regulation of vice in India, when they learned that the prostitutes provided for the soldiers were commonly spoken of as "queen's women."

Whether Dr. Jordan was wise or unwise in his remarks has nothing to do with the question. In the words of Wendell Phillips, "The community which dares not protect its humblest and most hated member in the free utterance of his opinions, no matter how false or hateful, is only a gang of slaves."

Mrs. Catt once said that she had sometimes met with rudeness in her advocacy of equal suffrage, but she had never suffered such an insult as was offered to the president of the Anti-Suffrage Association, in the course of a wet and dry campaign, when the health of that misguided lady was drunk in a saloon. No affront that could be offered to our flag by an enemy would be so deep an insult as this misuse of it by its own friends and enthusiasts.

Let women set their faces like a flint against those insane excesses of patriotism which serve no useful purpose, but only trample at home upon the very principles of freedom for which the democratic nations are contending abroad. Let us put our steam into good work for our country—not into bursting our boilers!

A. S. B.

Half Minute Moods

GETTING THINGS MIXED

From Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune

"But do not," pleaded the prisoner, "deprive me of the privilege of voting."

"The vote," said the judge, rising and bowing, "is not a privilege but a burden, which you are too tender, too refined, and, may I say, too beautiful to support. The mire of politics is too dirty for your little feet, and the pedestal on which Man and Nature have placed you"—

A court attendant touched his arm, and whispered: "You're making a little mistake, your honor; that is your anti-suffrage speech for this evening. At present you are sentencing this criminal."

"True," said the judge, coming back to reality; and turning to the prisoner he said sternly: "Understand that this sentence will carry with it the most humiliating punishment in my power to award,—the loss of your great privilege as a citizen to cast your vote."

WOMEN vs PEOPLE

By Adeline Douglass

There are women in the household,
women of exalted worth,
Who right well fulfill their mission, to
replenish mother earth.
There are women in the schoolroom;
earnest women, full of cheer,
Who hold training young aspirants the
extent of woman's sphere.
There are women in the office who, in
daily, grinding round,
In the interests of business, nowhere
wanting will be found.
So with women in the workshop, in the
factory, the mill;
All these avenues are centered with ability and skill.
Yes—and even in the trenches women
have been often found
Fighting just like any soldier on the
ghastly battle-ground.
In the broader fields—professions—
women too have made their stand,
Architects, designers, doctors, lawyers,
chemists on each hand.
Yet, with all this upward trending
toward efficiency's high steeple
Proven by theft works unending—women are not counted—"people"!

STRICTLY BUSINESS

"My son."

"Yes, pop."

"Do you remember what your Sunday school teacher told you about fighting?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then why did you strike that Hemmandhaw boy with your fist?"

"He struck me first."

"But how about your Sunday school lesson?"

"I thought about your lesson first."

"What lesson?"

"Your business lesson. You told me always to do everything in a strictly business way."

"Yes."

"Well, when he delivered a wallop on my nose I just had to give him a receipt."—Youngstown Telegram.

THE COMING DAY

By William James Stanton

"Justice, and Peace, and Truth, and Worth
Shall hold dominion o'er the earth;
My will obeyed on land and sea;
The time will come—these things shall be!"

The time will come; though dark the hour—
Though chilled the bud and leaf and flower—
Though scarcely shows the twilight gray
The faintest tinge of coming day
A whisper comes from God to me:
"These things shall be:

"Justice, and Peace, and Truth and Worth
Shall hold dominion o'er the earth;
My will obeyed on land and sea;
The time will come—these things shall be!"

I view the storm-tossed world of sin;
I feel the strife my heart within;
I brood upon the vice and shame,
The forms of wrong too black to name;
And pray: "Lord, when fulfilled will be
The promise given unto me?

"Justice, and Peace, and Truth, and Worth
Shall hold dominion o'er the earth;
My will obeyed on land and sea;
The time will come—these things shall be!"

Dispel the darkness with thy light;
Show me the way that I may see
The cause, now hidden from sight;
Why these things in thy kingdom be.
Just faith enough, dear Father, grant
That, 'mid these scenes of war and sin,
And doubt, and selfishness, and want,
I still may feel thy word within:

"Justice, and Peace, and Truth, and Worth
Shall hold dominion o'er the earth;
My will obeyed on land and sea;
The time will come—these things shall be!"

WOMAN'S OPPORTUNITY

From the Portland Oregonian

In those peaceful days of a few years ago the young women of France had one grievance among others which pained them exceedingly. They were rarely, if ever, permitted to enter the profession of teaching. School positions, both primary and advanced, were firmly retained by male pedagogues, and women teachers were as rare in France as women jurists in America.

A mighty change has been wrought. Fifteen thousand women have been added to the teaching forces of France. They have entered the faculties of all schools except the great universities. In those institutions the classes have been reduced by enlistment to a mere handful, and the ancient teachers, too old and feeble for any order of military service, keep the colleges alive. But in all other schools the women are directing the education of the young, and are doing so to the complete satisfaction of all concerned, we are told.

Here was another case where woman needed but the trial in order to prove her worth. She has done the same thing in England and Germany, where she has made good in trades and professions. Women have been described as the greatest sufferers from the war in Europe. Perhaps so, so far as individual sorrow goes. But the tragedy is not a total loss to them, and ultimately the sex will find itself free from the fetters of old traditions and customs which once held women back as inferiors.

BIG AND LITTLE SISTERS

From the Kansas City Star.

The Big Sister idea is strangely appealing. There is not, in the whole catalogue of human relationships, a better one than that of big sistership. The best mothers are big sisters.

The organization of Big Sisters, 500 strong in Kansas City, is based on an age-old need. The Big Sister assumes the existence of the little sister. They are marching partners. Already, it is said, the practical value of the hand stretched out by the Big Sister to her younger working mate has been demonstrated over and over again.

"You are the first woman who has ever spoken directly to me, as one woman to another, in the three years I have been in Kansas City," said a young woman behind the counter of a Kansas City department store last week to a member of the Big Sisters.

Perhaps no man, either, had spoken directly to her as brother speaks to sister. And yet how many must have spoken!

The Big Sister movement is as broad as sistership itself. All a member has to base her conduct on in her ideal of how she would look after a younger sister of her own. In some families there is always somebody just a little younger. So it is in the store, the factory, the office, everywhere that women are employed—there is always somebody just a little younger, just a little weaker, just a little lonesomer, just a little more in need of some kind of a little lift. Therefore there is a place for the Big Sister, even though she may not be so very big.

A FOOLISH PROPOSAL

From the Des Moines Register.

The proposal to submit woman suffrage to the women alone comes with a certain suggestion of cleverness.

But a moment's consideration ought to show any legislator the absurdity of a referendum of that sort. For if there is any reason why the women alone should pass upon one question, there will be found reason why the women alone should pass upon other questions.

For instance, if men are to be excluded from voting on enlarging the suffrage, why not exclude the men from voting on any matter of social morals? Why not submit the red light, the saloon, hours of labor, sanitary conditions in homes, age of consent, and related matters to women alone?

It is this very notion of submitting any question of community well being to one class of citizens that the woman movement is directed against. Men alone have been determining everything, and the verdict is that our community development has been lopsided in consequence. The woman movement is not a movement primarily to secure the ballot for women. It is a movement to secure symmetrical development for society.

To submit any question to women alone would be to repeat the very mistake we are trying to remedy. There is no better reason why women should vote alone than why men should vote alone, and the members of the Legislature who countenance such a proposal will find that they have opened a Pandora box of mischiefs.

WELL, IT ISN'T OUR WIND

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer

Don't let anybody run down your town. Some people get mistaken notions, you know, and such should be set right. A fellow from North Carolina was complaining about Cleveland in a hotel lobby the other day.

"What is it you don't like about Cleveland?" asked the loyal resident.

"This darned, cold wind of yours."

"Oh, nonsense! That wind doesn't belong to Cleveland. It comes from somewhere away over in Canada!"

SPRING CLEANING — From the Indiana Daily Times

THE WOMEN'S REVOLUTION

(From New York Tribune.)

It is hard to realize the utter overturn of British political thought which has now been recorded in the House of Commons. Less than three years of war, a brief hour in the lifetime of a nation, have served to destroy the deep-rooted prejudice of generations. The opposition to woman's suffrage has, in effect, collapsed. The uphill fight turns suddenly to sweeping victory.

It is revolution, a peaceful revolution, and nothing less, that we witness. And it comes, as did the Russian revolution, as a direct consequence of the greatest and most terrible of wars.

Even for Americans still afar from the war it is impossible not to feel the splendor of this latest victory. It was won by the women of England on the battlefield—literally, for the modern war of nations is waged quite as desperately at the forge and lathe as in the trenches.

The revolution progresses more slowly in peaceful America. Yet it is impossible not to feel the gathering weight of its advance. When all parties and candidates adopted the cause in the last Presidential election, the end came into view. Since then State after State has fallen into line—Ohio, Indiana, Michigan on the road. The women of New York can face the result in this State next November with every confidence. It surely will not be said of America that she lagged far behind the rest of the world in recognizing the rights and liberties of women.

BRITISH VOTES FOR WOMEN

From the Boston Post.

In clear and emphatic language the leaders of the great controlling majority in the House of Commons have declared the purpose of the government to extend the privilege of electoral suffrage to women. This is in recognition of the earnest and efficient part taken by the women of the nation in carrying the burdens of the war. As Premier Lloyd George expressed it, the women have "worked out their own salvation."

This is the most significant incident of the propaganda of "Votes for Women." It looks straight to the establishment of political equality of the sexes in Great Britain. It may not come immediately; it is not definitely included in the measure now in hand, but it is consistent with the other provisions of that bill liberalizing the conditions under which the ballot is used by men.

This great war may work the emancipation of the women of Great Britain in advance of those of any other nationality speaking the same language.

THE SUFFRAGE MISSIONARY

(From the Wheeling Register.)

In Texas women are sending out from San Antonio every Saturday a "missionary car" to some town within a radius of fifty miles. The project is under the direction of the San Antonio Equal Franchise Society. The "missionary" goes into each community twice, two weeks intervening between visits. The first trip is for the purpose of advertisement, to arrange for meetings to be held on the second trip, and to get into touch with the leading men and women of the towns and with the newspapers. As a result there have been well attended street and indoor meetings, the formation of suffrage clubs, the enrolment of many sympathizers, the development of new workers and the arousing of the country newspapers to an interest in the suffrage cause.

ILLINOIS WOMEN IN POLITICS

(From Ohio State Journal)

Having stated their ideas of what the public good required, they watched the legislative and administrative branches of the city government to see in what particulars the officials failed to meet the duties they proclaimed. This is taking up politics on business principles. Men fire away from mere impressions, but the women get at the facts and figures in order to direct political action. They find out from experience what they can expect of an official, and conform their action to that intelligence, so that if an official has been faithless in public duty they can do their best to prevent his re-election.

That is sensible politics. It is a way of selecting men according to their worth. Men don't do it that way. They let the party or the boss rule them, or bow to some mere personal consideration and support good and bad candidates alike. The women have introduced a new politics. "By their fruits ye shall know them," and so they keep a record of public servants, and indorse or oppose them according as their records are. This is just and sensible politics. That rule should be universal.

In all their declarations of political duty the women seem bent on just and upright government. That is the way it is working out where they have the vote; and their political methods are prescribed for this result—to serve the people with the best.

"Men seldom, or rather never for a length of time, deliberately rebel against anything that does not deserve rebelling against."—Carlyle.

"In the progress of civilization, woman suffrage is sure to come."—Charles Sumner.

WOMEN AND DEMOCRACY

(From Christian Science Monitor.)

The world which sees peace realized will be a very different world to the world which saw war declared, and to nothing will this change be half so visible as in the spirit of democracy.

Now the most remarkable way in which this change is going to be manifested is in the altered condition of the women of the world. A democracy is which the right to vote is confined to half the population, and that the male half, is really a bastard democracy, it is not the voice of Demos or the people which speaks, but the voice of the male Demos alone, and that is not the people. Nonetheless it has taken Armageddon to shake the foundations of the old mental régime, and the reverberations have been felt from Moscow to Westminster, and from Rome to Quebec. So far as the question of votes for women in the United Kingdom is concerned, the "Earth-shaker" has done its work in a way which has been expressed by Mr. Asquith, with that admirable lucidity of which he is a master. He had always maintained, he insisted last Wednesday in the House of Commons, that women must work out their own salvation, in other words that they must show that they are entitled to the vote, and, he added, they have worked it out very quickly during the war. "How," he asked, "could the kingdom have carried on the war without them? There is hardly a service which has contributed or is contributing to the maintenance of the national cause in which women have not been at least as active and at least as efficient as men, so that wherever people turn they can see women doing with zeal and success, and without any detriment to the prerogative of their sex, work which three years ago would have been regarded as falling exclusively within the province of men."

Mr. Asquith then is satisfied, and so is Mrs. Pankhurst. And when Mr. Asquith and Mrs. Pankhurst are agreed on the subject, there is really very little more left to be said.

SLANDERING A QUEEN

From Rehoboth Sunday Herald

A girl was required to write a brief sketch of Queen Elizabeth. Her paper contained this sentence.

"Elizabeth was so dishonest that she stole her soldiers' food."

The teacher was puzzled, and called the girl.

"Where did you get that notion?"

"Why, that's what it says in the history."

The book was sent for, and the passage was found. It read:

"Elizabeth was so parsimonious that she even pinched her soldiers' rations."

WHO'S WHO IN SUFFRAGE

Mrs. Anna E. Hendley, Organizer of The Anthony League, Has Been Successful in Bringing Suffragists Together for Conferences

By Alice Lee Moque.

Five years ago Mrs. Anna E. Hendley organized the Anthony League as a suffrage club, to enable suffragists of Washington, D. C., to have social headquarters where they could meet, make plans for suffrage work, and in every way possible help along the cause. For more than a year Mrs. Hendley's own private apartment in the Portner was not only headquarters for the Anthony League, but for all the other suffrage organizations in the city. Today the Anthony League consists of more than 200 members, actively engaged in various ways not only in promoting suffrage, but in furthering the cause of all womankind by education along many lines of usefulness. Regular monthly meetings are held at the home of President Hendley,

MRS. ANNA E. HENDLEY

at which an interesting program is always provided. Prominent men and women of Washington, artists, travelers, authors, musicians, etc., visiting here, are soon located by some active member of the League, and their services secured for the next meeting. In addition, an At Home is held every Tuesday afternoon.

To carry out the League's various activities a number of committees have been formed, all working independently, but all included in the parent association.

The Suffrage Committee is fortunate in having for its able chairman at this time Miss Mary O'Toole, President of the District of Columbia Woman Suffrage Association, active member of the Chamber of Commerce and successful Attorney-at-Law, a woman of civic prominence who is ever actively engaged in promoting the cause of womankind.

Mrs. Charles W. Fitts heads the committee devoted to the growing needs of the Florence Crittenden Home in Washington, of which Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett is commander-in-chief for the United States. Mrs. Barrett has spoken several times at the League meetings, securing many new workers for this most practical charity.

Into the hands of Mrs. Laura F. Olney is given the children's interests. Mrs. Olney accomplishes much good, and with the assistance of other members, keeps closely in touch with Judge Lattimer of the Juvenile Court, "the children's friend."

Mrs. Evangeline C. Duniap is chairman of the Drama Committee. Madam Mountford, the renowned lecturer on the Oriental interpretation of the Bible, herself a specialist upon the people of the Holy Land, is one of the original members of the League, and from time to time gives lectures at its meetings, and at her Museum of Biblical Costumes.

Mrs. Anna E. Hendley, President of the League, beside her suffrage activities and participation in all the work of the Suffrage Federation D. C., gives earnest co-operation to all the efforts of the Anthony League and the educational propaganda of Paul Institute. She is particularly interested in Mrs. Paul's effort to establish the Community Center at the Wilson Normal School. The Community Center idea is championed by Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's eldest daughter, who originated a helpful plan of having the public school rooms used by the people of a community after school hours as social centers, reading rooms, etc.

"As large bodies move slowly, and often not at all, the Anthony League decided to carry on its activities through committees, each led by a woman prominent in her line of work," Mrs. Hendley explains. "These committees draw to them people who feel the need of learning something more, while working out the practical problems which confront the world."

ONLY SURE DEFENSE

From the Boston Globe.

Monarchy's only protection against democracy is to democratize itself.

LIFE SIZE OIL PORTRAIT OF MISS ANTHONY

A large oil painting of Miss Anthony, by the late artist, S. Jerome Uhl, has been added to the many attractive souvenirs of the pioneer suffragagist in the Anthony Room at National suffrage headquarters. The portrait, in a massive gold frame, measuring nine by fourteen feet, occupies the entire wall on the north side of the room. It depicts Miss Anthony as about to deliver an address in a characteristic pose. The finger tips of her right hand rest lightly upon a small table, and in her left hand she holds her notes. By the dress of dark material and the white snowy kerchief worn around her neck, fastened on her bosom by her well-known big brooch, the effectiveness of the color scheme is greatly enhanced, and the mellow tones of the background bring into striking relief Miss Anthony's strong profile, and gray hair. The "chiar-oscuro" is said by artists to be particularly well handled, and not only the "light and shade," but the likeness itself are declared to be excellent by suffragists who knew her personally.

Mr. Gerome Uhl, son of the famous artist, has put his "father's greatest work" on view at headquarters for sale. The painting, he states, received the highest praise from Susan B. Anthony herself in 1900, the time it was painted from life. "It is the best likeness I have ever had," she wrote Mr. Uhl. "If I had the money I would buy it myself."

The price asked is $10,000. The proceeds of the picture will go to the artist's widow. Mr. Uhl believes that by putting the painting on public view, in the Anthony Room, a purchaser may be secured who will buy it, and donate it to the N. A. W. S. A. The picture of Miss Anthony is said to be the most lifelike portrait painted by Mr. Uhl, and the most valuable of all the work of his brush.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

To amend Article 5, Section 3, by striking out the words "provided such person has been a member of the Association for at least one month," so that Article 5, Section 3, shall read:

"Every member of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association 21 years of age or over shall be recognized as a voting member of the representative district in which he or she lives."

To amend Article 7, Section 4, by striking out the words "with the exception of councillors," and the rest of the paragraph so that Article 7, Section 4, as amended, shall read:

"The executive board shall fill vacancies in its own membership."

To amend Article 8 by inserting between the word "Committee" and the word "and" the words "the Congressional Committee," so that Article 8 shall read:

"The standing committees shall be the Ways and Means Committee, the Organization Committee, the Congressional Committee and the Legislative Committee."

To amend Article 10 by striking out the words "and" after "Board" and inserting after the word "district," "one additional delegate for the first 200 members in each district," so that Article 10 shall read:

"The persons entitled to vote at business meetings shall be members of the Board, one delegate from each representative district; one additional delegate for the first 200 members in each district, and one additional delegate for every 200 members or major fraction thereof above the first 200."

To amend Article 11, Section 3, by substituting the words "at the Annual Meeting" for the words "as provided for in Article 10," so that Article 11, Section 3, shall read:

"The 8 district councillors shall be elected by the representative district delegates of each councillor district at the annual meeting."

To amend Article 12, Section 5, by adding the words "from its own membership," so that Article 12, Section 5, shall read:

"The Massachusetts member to the National Executive Council shall be appointed by the Executive Board of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association from its own membership."

To amend By-Law 2 by adding Section 5, to read:

Congressional Committee

Section 5. "The Congressional Committee shall have charge of the Congressional work of the Association."

To amend By-Law 3, Section 2, by striking out the words "except in 1916 when they shall be held in October or November. Delegates shall elect district councillors one week after above-mentioned conventions," so that Section 2 as amended shall read:

"The annual representative district conventions shall be held two weeks after the close of the annual meeting of the Association."

Then further amend by making Section 2, Section 3, and inserting Section 2 to read "The delegates of each councillor district shall meet at a stated time during the Annual Meeting and organize with a chairman and secretary to elect the District Councillors for the following year."

Strike out Section 4.

Make Section 3, Section 4.

S. JEROME UHL'S PORTRAIT OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Eight-Hour Workday For Women Increases Resistance to Disease

By Jeannette Rankin

When Lord Shaftsbury arose in the English Parliament 85 years ago and proposed to the House of Lords that Parliament should take upon itself the task of regulating the hours of labor of women and children engaged in the textile industries, so that they need work only ten hours a day instead of the customary twelve or fourteen hours, his suggestion was greeted with a gasp of amazement, followed by a storm of opposition. Economists as well as employers arose in protest, and showed to their own entire satisfaction that the first ten hours of labor brought returns barely equal to the cost of production, and that it was only the "last hour" of each day's work that brought a profit and secured England's commercial supremacy.

Fifteen years of bitter contest followed, and then the ten-hour day became a lawful workday, but only after experimentation had shown conclusively that ten-hour-day workers could substantially exceed in output their overtaxed, fatigued twelve and fourteen hour day fellows, not only in quantity of production but in quality also. The laborer's interest in her work, which had thitherto been deadened by the heavy pressure of continued long hours, was awakened by the thought of a few hours' recreation after the day's work was done. On the other hand, the added hours of rest enabled her, to go at her work with more vigor and understanding, and the startling increase in production that followed convinced employers and economists alike that there were two sides to the question of the productiveness of time and energy.

Today we are confronted with the same economic problem as confronted England 85 years ago, only we in America are today asking for an eight-hour workday for women instead of the old ten-hour day. And, as England's change in the length of working days was based on profits demonstrated by actual experience with a ten-hour day, so is the demand we are making today based upon the striking results of the famous Belgian eight-hour day experiment, with its heightened energy and efficiency on the part of the worker, and its influence for more useful and more intelligent citizenship.

One of the most important results of an eight-hour working day has been found to be the decrease in the danger from diseases due to fatigue and weakened resistance on the part of the worker. The worker whose resistance is lowered by overwork is not only susceptible to diseases current in the community, such as typhoid fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis, etc., but she is constantly inviting what is known as the toxin of fatigue or the poisoning of the body which results from constant overwork.

Medical research has shown that the living body is made up of chemical products and their reactions. Two processes are continually going on within the body —building up of tissues and breaking down of waste products which are ultimately expelled. These waste products are poisonous impurities which increase abnormally as the individual grows overtired, and circulate in the blood, poisoning brain and nervous system, muscles, glands and other organs, until they are finally burned up by the oxygen in the blood and eliminated. An accumulation of these waste products in the blood causes a specific poison or toxin of fatigue, and when they exceed their normal amount, exhaustion is the result, and impaired health.

This condition, brought on by long hours of work, reflects upon the community socially as well as economically, for disease and fatigue poisoning not only lessen the efficiency and general value of the worker as such, but also lessen the ability of the worker to care for and support her children properly. For, of the 8,000,000 working women and girls in the United States many are mothers with children to support, and many others are looking forward to motherhood. If long hours in the workshop undermine the worker's health, she cannot adequately care for her little ones. Thus, if the eight-hour day for women workers will decrease the dangers from disease and fatigue, the result will be important to the community.

Another important result of the establishment of the eight-hour workday has been the decrease in industrial accidents. In all countries in which records have been made of the hours in which industrial accidents have occurred, it has been found that the number of accidents tends to rise after several hours of work, the largest number of accidents occurring within the next to the last hour of work. The number of accidents tends to decrease during the final hour of day's work, owing, no doubt, to the slackened rate of speed consequent to fatigue and to the stimulus of the workers' anticipation of imminent rest.

Of the 1,362 accidents which occurred in England in one year in the spinning trade (in all departments in which over fifty accidents occurred) 1,068 were due directly to fatigue or to conditions consequent upon fatigue. The proportion of accidents attributable to fatigue in other industries in our own country does not differ very widely. These accidents have been the result of carelessly knocking against dangerous machinery, failing or making a false step in the vicinity of machinery, slackened speed in handling machinery, fainting and miscalculating speed and distance of machinery.

The Wisconsin Industrial Commission has made an interesting report showing that the abrupt rise in the accident rate occurs during the third hour of work, when the strain on the worker's attention begins to tell, and the attention tends to wander. If any sudden danger threatens or emergency arises, it may not be quickly enough perceived, or, being perceived, the muscles, which have become accustomed to rhythmical, automatic movements incident to a given piece of work, may not be able to act quickly enough to anticipate the emergency, and an accident is the result. The monotony of the labor tends toward insufficient control of the worker's actions.

Added to long hours of strained attention, the effects of heat, noise and intense speed all contribute toward the increasing rate of accidents as the day progresses. And these accidents have their effect not only upon the industrial enterprise in which they occur, but also upon many "fellow workers," who are often joint victims of the accident, and upon the relatives.

Aside from the health and safety aspects of the long workday problem, there is a third phase of the question that is well worth consideration, and that is the matter of well employed leisure that is possible under an eight-hour day. It is a physiological fact that at the end of a long workday the worker is overfatigued and craves excitement and reaction. As a result the scant hours of leisure are either spent in unwholesome gayety or in futile attempts to rest in spite of the excited condition of the physical system due to fatigue processes.

With an eight-hour day, however, the worker in most industrial and mercantile establishments is only wholesomely tired at the end of the day, and the evening meal hour is sufficient recreation to rest her and to fit her to devote a few hours in the evening to sane enjoyment and further education. It has been the experience of States in which the short day has been established that attendance at night schools and churches went up as startlingly as immorality and baby death rates went down. The enhanced value of the worker, due to adequate rest and recreation, was further enhanced by a cultivated intelligence. And this growing intelligence has generally made for the financial advancement of the workers, as well as for the employer, who received a higher grade of service from her.

These benefits may be had in every State in the Union if the citizens of these States demand the passage in their Legislatures of the eight-hour law for women. California, Arizona, Colorado, Washington and the District of Columbia have already established this regulation, and their right to such a law has been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. An effort to establish an eight-hour day for women throughout the United States is being made by the Women's Trades Union League of America (Chicago) and by the National Consumers' League (New York City), and both these organizations have published literature on the subject, together with model laws, to be sent upon request to anyone interested.

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South Dakota Indians Make Good Citizens

BY ROSE BOWER

When Senator Waters introduced the joint resolution re-submitting the woman suffrage amendment to the voters of South Dakota, there were on display two maps, one showing seventeen counties for suffrage in 1914, and one showing thirty counties for suffrage in 1916. In two counties, Mellette and Bennett, down near the unorganized Indian counties on the southwest, the vote was reversed, and thereby hangs a tale.

We are proud of our citizen Indians, and think they are doing their best to live up to the trust that has been given them; but it seems one of our eastern suffrage friends published something which reflected against the Indian voter, and this was used against us among the Indians in the late campaign, and as a result the vote in Mellette and Bennett was reversed.

Down in my county, Custer, next to the Pine Ridge reservation, we consider our neighbors on the east of us first-class neighbors, and to show that the Indians are taking on the ways of the whites, I am going to tell a little story.

In going from the reservation to the government school at Rapid City, the Indians drive through a section of country where cattle on the summer range to the north of us come down to water at the creek and take their nooning under the shade of the trees. Riding this section one blistering day in August, I saw an Indian outfit pull out of the road down by the creek, and soon a coffee pot was heating on a camp fire. It made me thirsty. Riding up, I was cordially beckoned to a place on a big blanket which was spread for my benefit by the old white-haired Indian, and through a daughter interpreter, educated in the Rapid City school, we chatted until the pot boiled.

A prairie dog which had been singeing on the fire was laid aside, and the Indian mother stepped over to the wagon. Evidently they had come by our little post office store and provided something for a special occasion, for when the feast was spread, instead of it being coffee and prairie dog, it was presto! tea, honey and wafers.

We appreciate these little discriminating attentions our dusky neighbors are keen enough to show us, and South Dakota women regret sincerely that anything could have been said to reflect against our Indians.

One day a little Indian woman whose baby had been sick, sent over from the reservation to borrow some provisions in her extremity, and in her note, in a pathetic little postscript at the bottom, she said, "You know I lost my two children last summer, and now my baby is dead. It is hard to lose too many of them."

Miss Lathrop tells us that 300,000 babies die every year in the United States, one-half from preventable causes. Mrs. Lora La Mance, who worked among the Rosebud Indians in the late campaign, said that Indian women can understand as readily as any women what voting women are trying to do—that they are trying to make the world a cleaner, happier and safer place in which to rear boys and girls.

The late Mrs. Philena Everett Johnson told me that in one of our early suffrage campaigns a purse of fifty dollars was raised among our Sisseton Indian women for the purchase of Woman's Journals to be used in the campaign.

I note in the report of Rev. Godfrey Mathews, who worked among the Cheyenne Indians in the late campaign: "The great day of the Indian is yet to be. From such a cursory examination as I was able to make, he is no decadent, but a progressive."

Perhaps it wouldn't be a bad idea for this Progressive-Republican State of ours to add the Indian women to the electorate, so that in the next presidential election the men of the State who were inclined to wince a little at the recent action of western women voters could get their revenge by enlisting the Indian women to help them to get a President to suit their particular political preference.

New York Post Asks Questions

The following editorial appeared in the New York Evening Post two days after the British suffrage decision:

SOME QUESTIONS

To Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, Henry L. Stimson, George W. Wickersham, and others. Greeting:

In view of the fact that you, the leaders of the opposition to the granting of suffrage to women in New York State, are also leaders in the universal-service and war movement; and, further, in view of the decision of both the great parties in England to enfranchise English women because of their war service, and the movement for their enfranchisement in Russia and France, will you not now desist from your opposition and join the suffragists in making the demand for it in this State unanimous, since women have demonstrated their absolute necessity in modern warfare? Would not such a move on your part do a great deal towards consolidating public opinion behind the Government in this crisis? Would it not intensify the loyalty of the women of whom multitudes feel that they are unjustly and unpatriotically denied a voice in the civil as well as military affairs of the nation?

MASS MEETING FOR 48-HOUR WEEK

(Continued from page 79)

posed to the 48-hour week, and are using all their influence and working very hard against it.

"The cry one hears from them is that they will have to move their factories to some other State. But I, as a candy worker, can remember some three years ago when one of the candy factories had a strike on its hands and the owners used the same cry.

"Still, not only has the factory where the strike was on reduced the hours to 47½ hours a week, but every candy factory in Boston has done likewise. Despite this the business has increased and the factories have been enlarged. The manufacturers granted this concession with the hope of breaking up the organization of the workers in the candy industry, and they are still prospering.

"If hours of labor can be reduced in an attempt to destroy the organization of the workers, why can it not be done by legislation?"

Mrs. Hanford put her case very forcibly.

"As a trade unionist," she said, "I naturally believe in the eight-hour day for women, and although this bill is a 48-hour week bill and does not necessarily mean an eight-hour day, it does mean a shorter work week for the women workers of the Commonwealth.

"It is said by the manufacturers, 'If we reduce hours, we must reduce pay.' Let me ask you, what have we organizations for, why do we organize? That we may get a living wage and work shorter hours under better conditions.

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U. S. BOND ISSUE FOR WAR EXPENSES

Extension of Credit to Allies as Well as Our Own Preparation Must be Paid

The declaration of war is to be followed by a large government bond issue, which will not only cover current expenses for the United States, but which will coincide with the President's plan to extend financial aid to the Allies. It has been suggested that an appreciable part of the war expenses will be defrayed by immediate increase in taxation along several lines. In its present prosperous condition the country can well afford to place a considerable part of the cost upon the present generation.

But the chief use to which the credit of the United States will be put is to reduce the burdens which the Entente Allies are bearing. Such a use might be made through the endorsement of the short-term French loan for $100,000,000, which also bears an attractive conversion feature. Should our government see fit to endorse this loan it might easily be placed upon a 3% basis. Such a move would, of course, be but a beginning toward placing credit at the disposal of the Allies in a way which would enable them to obtain much more satisfactory terms for loans.

Extension of such credit would be but one step toward easing the financial strain of the war. Excessive profits have been made in all lines of goods which are needed in carrying on the war. Public opinion will doubtless be strong enough, now, to enforce the sale of supplies to the Allies at reasonable rates, but in case of continued high prices, the government might find it necessary to regulate the profit which could be taken.

A supplementary feature of the war loans will come in the relation of municipal financing to the more important work of meeting war demands. There is no doubt that the United States will follow the example of Europe and put its cities in the best possible condition. Public health is too important a part of national efficiency to be disregarded, and to ensure proper public health there will undoubtedly be demands that unsanitary conditions, crowded tenement houses and kindred affairs be remedied.

Whtel it is not to be expected that municipalities can begin at once upon wholesale reconstruction, it is not too much to expect that they will undertake to create more healthful conditions than have hitherto existed.

Railroads, too, must come in for extensive changes. Judge Lovett recently estimated that the roads of the country needed $1,000,000,000 of new capital each year for several years to put them in fit condition to meet the demands which are being placed upon them. While this may be primarily a plea for higher rates, its application to the present indicates that this new capital must be found quickly, if railroad facilities are to meet the demands which even a trans-Atlantic war will place upon them. War financing taxes on many aspects, and expenditures for internal improvements to keep the nation "fit" are not the least important of the items to which war-time loans must be put.

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The general public goes to the news stands for special publications. The success of the Woman's Journal on the news stands of Greater Boston proves that the general public is interested in this publication.

Inquiries are coming from other sections as to the proper method of securing news stand sales of the Journal in other cities.

Write for full information.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

PARK SYSTEM BASIS INDIANAPOLIS PLAN

Natural Forests and Hills Kept Intact When Possible—Uniform Development of Community Interests Throughout City

By Carl Hunt, Editor of Associated Advertising

While Indianapolis is developing city planning along several lines, it all dovetails with the one proposition of making the numerous park systems of the city more accessible to the people.

It has only been within the last few years that much progress has been made in developing parks and parkways, boulevards, track elevation and land reclamation and flood prevention in Indianapolis. But since 1913 the city has awakened to its opportunities, and the public, realizing the enormous growth of the city, has shown much spirit in having the Hoosier capital keep abreast with other American cities in civic improvement.

The composite character of the population makes necessary a careful study of community interests to avoid abnormal development in any part of the city.

That is why, then, the park systems are linked up with boulevard building, boulevard building with flood prevention and land reclamation along the three streams which traverse the city in as many different directions.

The original plan projected for park improvement includes large outlying properties, parkways and drives along the streams, and the smaller community recreation centres and playgrounds.

Streams Were Catch-Alls

For years White River, the largest stream, Fall Creek and Pleasant Run, smaller streams, were catch-alls for all sorts of refuse and debris. The eroding of the banks permitted much overflow and consequent waste of shore line land. All park projects include the reclaiming of this land through the building of boulevards, levees, etc., all connecting with the parks.

The total park acreage at present is 1,748.37 acres, of which 28.59 acres were acquired during 1915. Five hundred and thirty-one acres have been acquired between 1909 and 1915, under the operation of the present Indiana park law.

Fall Creek Parkway

One of the most noteworthy improvements of last year is Fall Creek Parkway. This parkway carries a thirty-foot lawn space with two rows of elms and six-foot walk, a forty-foot oiled gravel driveway, and a liberal park space covered with fine forest trees between the drive and stream. A new steel and concrete subway structure was constructed jointly by the Monon Railway Company and the city at the intersection of their properties. This is cited to show the spirit of co-operation between all interests in the city.

The city is spending approximately a million dollars on flood prevention work. Miles of levees and concrete retaining walls have been built along the stream lines, and the usual spring overflows have been prevented. The levees were made a part of the boulevard system, which follows the streams and connects

A BOULEVARD BRIDGE

directly with parks by automobile roads of concrete.

In this same connection the city is engaged in the work of track elevation throughout the city—a project costing several million dollars—in conjunction with the various railway companies whose lines enter the city.

Planning From the Circle

When Indianapolis was laid out, the Circle (now known as Monument Place) was the center of the city, geographically. From it run four main streets at right angles. Between these at quarter points of the compass run four avenues. These streets are unusually wide, and on this basis the other streets, as they were made through various additions, were laid out in generally corresponding widths, so that travel is especially easy.

Of recent years the various Park Boards have kept this thought in mind when ordering boulevards, parkways and other improvements. Maple Boulevard is an example of this. It is a broad, dignified highway of concrete, well lighted and shrub bordered. As a direct result of this improvement as well as other similar improvements—there was an enormous increase in private development along the route of the road and contiguous territory.

Another example of the utilitarian and the beautiful is what is known as Fall Creek Boulevard, a picture of a part of which is shown here. The cement retaining wall protects the levee, and atop the levee is a magnificent driveway, miles in length, which reclaims many acres of hitherto worthless overflowed land and dumping grounds, transforming them into valuable residence sites.

The city, with the park board, has gone in strongly for boulevards because of the immense influence such driveways have on the life of the city.

Retaining Natural Parks

The nature of the park and boulevard lands in Indianapolis, with their natural forests and hills, have made it desirable to retain all of them as natural parks, beautiful in their informalness, though in all the improvement scheme there is one thought uppermost—the convenience of the public. Thus, in whatever civic line improvements are undertaken, the first thought is, "What will the public get out of it?"

INDIANAPOLIS HAS—

Made the park system the basis of Community Planning.
1748 acres of parks, and is adding more.
Spent a million dollars on flood prevention.
Made Monument Place the centre to which parks and boulevards are related.
Specialized on providing playgrounds for all ages and conditions.
Taken particular care in the design and construction of bridges.
Found that many parks mean better dwellings.
A plan which will care for the growth of the city for fifty years.

1—A plain but attractive concrete bridge to carry the trains over an Indianapolis boulevard which has just been opened. The roadway is under construction in this picture. The trees at the left will grow up some day.

2—View on Fall Creek Boulevard. The cement retaining wall protects the levee, and atop the levee is a beautiful driveway. This shows how the city departments are working together to a common end. The levee is necessary to protect the property, and it is used for a driveway by the Park Department. On the banks of the various streams of the city, similar work has been carried forth.

3—Highland Park is one of a large number of small breathing places maintained by the Park Department of Indianapolis. Track elevation work and the gradual extension of the boulevard system along the banks of the streams are making them more and more popular by making them more accessible.

4—As it was a few years ago. Spots like this along the banks of Indianapolis streams have been disappearing so rapidly during the last few years that it is becoming hard to find any at all. Boulevards foster a greater interest in the home beautiful.

Very few cities have the opportunities of Indianapolis in the possession of the several important clear water streams passing through the city, enabling the public to enjoy along their banks practically all the essentials of outdoor recreation, including playgrounds for all ages and conditions, and giving thoroughfare communication in several circuits throughout the city.

In the larger parks the gradual improvements being made develop the peculiar properties of each. In Riverside the great open fields of the golf links, the forests and the streams impress themselves upon the visitor as one of fine expanse, and with the restfulness and freedom of the country. The smaller properties, such as the Ellenberger Woods, Brookside Park and Willard Park, contain within themselves practically all of the opportunities for the enjoyment of outdoor recreation. In each of these parks facilities are rapidly being placed that will bring to their complete usefulness each of these properties, and locally serve those within easy walking distance.

In Garfield Park, the municipality possesses a naturally very beautiful park. It contains a characteristically fine beech forest, with all its beauty, both winter and summer; ample open lawns and open places for children's playgrounds, the play fields for adults as well, with beautiful setting for each of the several fields of outdoor play.

Gardens in Garfield Park

In one essential, however, Garfield Park has a distinctive character, in its conservatory and in the gardens about that conservatory. The thirty-five or more acres along Shelby street, recently added to Garfield Park, have given the opportunity for floral display in connection with the department's conservatory and propagating houses for summer plants. It becomes, because of this, an entirely appropriate scheme of improvement to emphasize the use of flowers in all their several forms and beauty, in concentrated mass, in and about the conservatory and gardens.

In all of this work the city has had the advice and supervision of landscape architects, chief among them being George E. Kessler. The various engineering departments of the city consult with the landscape architects and the Park Board when any project is under way that in any manner affects the physical aspect of the city. The thought has been, "make it beautiful," as well as convenient and substantial.

Beautiful Bridges

This idea has been carried out in the bridge building, of which a great amount has been done within the last two or three years. These structures are of stone and concrete, in beautiful design. The Emrichville bridge is an example. It leads across White River to Riverside Park, a natural tract of unusual beauty. The city has established here a fish hatchery, which purposes to stock nearby streams for the pleasure of the people of the city.

Recreation Centers

A rather unusual part of this Park Plan is the establishing of recreation centers and playgrounds in the heart of the congested districts, as well as in the more spacious residential districts. Within fewer than a half dozen blocks from the very heart of the business district there are two beautiful parks of from four to six acres each. University Square looks to the north from the Federal building, joining it at the south. St. Clair Park is the front yard of the new City Library building, an unusually handsome Gothic structure. Highland Place, Ellenberger Wood, Spades Park, Brookside Park, Fairview Park are examples of community centers and public recreation grounds. All of them are filled with forest trees of first growth.

The Arsenal Grounds, a tract of some forty acres, almost in the heart of the East Side residential section, was bought by the city from the State for a park, at a cost of almost a million dollars. This tract is covered with big timber, and in it is situated the Technical High School.

Better Housing Conditions

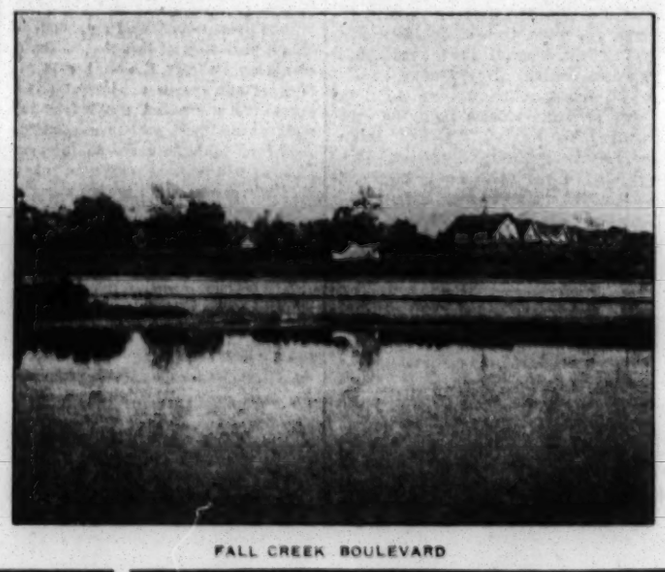
The city is planning to better housing conditions in the Stockyard district through the building of a boulevard along White River, and reclaiming a large parcel of land which will be made into small parks for the people of that section. It has always followed that, where stream parks and boulevards have been built, the character of the dwellings have improved, and this will follow, it is said, in the Stockyard district.

Hooking up with all of this is the track elevation scheme, which has now been under way for two years. It is expected that the elevation work will be completed within the next three or four years, doing away with the deadly grade crossings and numerous street car line viaducts. Track elevation will give the people of the northern and southern parts of the city quicker communication with each other and with the parks.

With all this work completed or under way, the city is still planning for further improvements in the nature of more boulevards, parkways, playground sites, swimming "holes," bridges and the further dredging of streams.

James H. Lowry, executive officer of the Park Board, says while it will be several years before the city has all its contemplated improvements completed, there will be no deviation from the general plan of making the citizens happier and healthier, devised some years ago, and which is expected to take care of the growth of the city for the next fifty years

HIGHLAND PARK



FALL CREEK BOULEVARD

NORTH BANK, PLEASANT RUN

GOOD HOMES FOR WORKMEN

By Purchasing Land and Supplying Capital for Building the Goodyear Rubber Company Ends Housing Problem

The problem of housing the thousands of workingmen and women employed by the large-scale manufacturing concerns of the country is one that is causing careful deliberation both on the part of city officials and the owners of the concerns.

In some instances the companies are taking the lead in the building of homes for employees. Conspicuous among these are the rubber manufacturers of Akron, Ohio. In July, 1912, the president of the Goodyear Rubber Co. secured nearly 400 acres in the eastern part of Akron for this purpose.

This became known as Goodyear Heights. The "Heights" has an easterly slope and drops 130 feet from the northeasterly to the southwesterly corner.

In building this housing area, care has been given to its relation to the general growth and requirements of the city. The main thoroughfare passing through the Heights is a continuation of one of Akron's present radial highways and allowances have been made to extend the street-car system into the subdivision at no far distant date. The Goodyear Company desires to establish a residence district which will be permanent and tend to improve, rather than become congested with increased population. Land values will tend to increase and property owners will escape the expense and inconvenience of widening streets, putting in sewers and other useless changes. Lots vary in size, but the average is 50 feet in width and 125 in depth. This gives the house a good setting and allows an area in the rear which may be used for gardening purposes.

Houses

Only houses for residential purposes will be permitted, except in the center, where stores are built. Each homebuilder may choose his own design or buy a house built by the company, but in order to maintain harmony it is required that all designs be subjected to the approval of a board of inspection. When the area was first opened up, the plans were for single and a few double detached cottages. The simplest types appealed most strongly to the workingmen. Already houses have been built on sixty-five per cent. of the 486 lots.

The initial cost of the land was about $75 per lot. To this was added the cost for streets, sewers and other improvements, making the value of each lot from $450 to $950. The value of the house and lot thus ranged from $2,000 to $3,200 or more. A first mortgage running fifteen years and a second mortgage running 12 years are placed upon a property, to be paid off in semi-monthly payments, which decrease after the first five years. To protect the home owner and his family while the payments are being made the owner may take a diminishing life insurance, which in the event of death will apply on the mortgages.

FATHERS' COUNCIL HELPS INTEREST IN SCHOOLS

Phoenix, Ari.—The women wish to share their rights and privileges with the men, according to the statement made by Mrs. J. C. Norton, president of the Arizona Congress of Mothers, when she learned of the formation of a Fathers' Council in Denver, said to be the first organization of its kind.

In the Council, which is made up of one "representative father" from each school in the Denver district, Mrs. Norton sees an organization such as she has made an effort to establish in Arizona. She belives that the advice and attention of the fathers, equally present with those of the mothers in the home, should be turned to the school, where the fathers also have an interest.

She advocates "bringing the" business ability of the fathers to the school problem," and sees in the Denver plan an excellent opportunity for development of the work of the Parent Teacher Association.

SOUTHERN CITY SEEKS ADVICE ON PLANNING

Atlanta Creates Advising Board to Aid in Growth—Member Writes to Syracuse Expert

Atlanta Ga.—In order to assure a healthy growth, Atlanta is beginning to take an interest in city planning. Mr. Hal E. Hentz, a member of the newly created board of advisory engineers to confer with the Mayor and City Council, recently wrote to Clarence E. Howard of Syracuse, N. Y. on methods of planning. Mr. Howard is consultant of the Syracuse Planning Commission, and has done valuable work there.

"I am recommending that an office similar to yours be made in Atlanta's government," Mr. Hentz wrote, "and I wish to place before the members exactly the scope of your work. If you have on hand any blue prints or any of your charts, I would deeply value them."

ALTOONA MAY ADOPT CITY MANAGER IDEA

President of Chamber of Commerce Believes Sentiment Ripe for Economical Administration

Altoona Pa.—Plans for the establishment of the city-manager form of government are well under way in Altoona. The president of the Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee of citizens, two from each voting precinct, to arrange for a mass meeting to "boost" the manager idea.

At the meeting it is planned to select capable citizens as candidates for City Commissioner, who will pledge themselves to accept only $100 a year each, devoting the other $2000, which each will receive, to paying a city manager. Bickering and friction in the present city commission have crystallized sentiment in favor of a change.

CORNELL INTRODUCES CITY PLANNING LECTURES

The College of Architecture of Cornell University has instituted a course of lectures in city planning, given twice a week. This course is general in character, designed not as definite professional instruction for any special class of students, but as a broad survey that may furnish a substantial background for further study and research. It is equally valuable to the social worker, the engineer, the architect and the landscape architect.

The general scheme provides for an historical introduction followed by lectures on the principal problems of city planning, namely: tax problems, sanitation, parks and playgrounds, traffic and transportation, markets, housing, building restrictions and the city beautiful.

There are fourteen lectures in this series, and they will be given by some of the most eminent men on the respective subjects in the university. In addition, several men outside have been asked to participate in this course of lectures.

REDUCE FIRE LOSSES TO CUT LIVING COST

If America were to reduce her fire losses to the fractional figures of most other countries, the cost of living would be materially lowered. It must never be forgotten that 21.4 per cent. of this annual bonfire is due to strictly preventable causes, 37.9 per cent. to those which are partly preventable, and that the remaining 40.7 per cent. from "unknown" causes is probably largely preventable.

FIRES AVERAGE ONE PER MINUTE IN U. S. A.

With an average of more than one reported fire for every minute of the year, and a daily destruction approximating $600,000, the United States is subjected to an economic drain that affects every detail of its business and social life, and is a large, though unrecognized factor, in the cost of all commodities.

WILL FORM JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

New York Legislature to Consider Bill For Separate Bureau to Study Carefully Needs of Young Workers

Albany, N. Y.—A bill is before the Legislature to amend the Public Employment Bureau law so as to provide a separate department for the placing of juveniles.

There is, according to employees of the Public Employment Bureau, a great need for this separate juvenile department. At present it is necessary for the bureau to handle applicants still in school, or just out, along with men and women. There are several objections to this method of procedure. In the first place, juveniles require a different handling from adults. The problem in placing an adult is simply to find a man for a job or a job for a man. With a boy or girl, the particular job which he or she is fitted for and which will prove to offer the greatest opportunity for advancement must be found. It is an important matter. To place a boy in the wrong kind of a job may mean life failure for him; it will mean, at least, a waste of time. The placing of young people needs a careful and particular kind of attention. This attention can be far better given by a special department which has only this one purpose. Such is the argument of those who favor the bill.

A second objection to the handling of juveniles along with adults is the necessity of their being thrown in, in the process of obtaining employment, with men and women whose ways of life have become set and possibly set along undesirable lines.

VERMONT HOUSE KILLS PARTIAL SUFFRAGE BILL

Montpelier, Vt.—The lower branch of the Legislature on March 28 killed on a voice vote a bill which would have permitted women to vote for presidential electors.

CHILD LABOR AND THE WAR

Child Labor Conference at Baltimore Urges Standards for Child Protection be Maintained in Case of War

The Thirtieth National Conference on Child Labor closed at Baltimore with the conviction firmly established that whatever war measures this country was to adopt there should be no letdown in the standards for child protection. Time and again this note was struck, as Julia C. Lathrop, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Felix Adler and Owen R. Lovejoy pointed out the vital necessity of continuing all efforts to further our American democratic ideals, even if at the same time this country should be engaged in fight. The lowering of standards abroad was used by Miss Lathrop and Mr. Lovejoy as an illustration of the fact that the excitement of war is fatal to the training and development of the younger generation and that social advance is retarded when childhood is impoverished. Dr. Felix Adler said that the tide of democracy is rising in Europe, and that the people there will turn to us for help in the solution of their problems of free government. "In some respects we can confidently point to our example," said Dr. Adler. "But do we want Russia to adopt, along with other institutions, our system of child labor?"

The rest of the sessions were devoted largely to discussion of the measures for which the federal child labor law has paved the way. Enforcing officials, Hon. John Price Jackson, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Charles J. Fox, of Maryland, expressed their satisfaction that the federal law would reach some obstinate forms of child labor that the States had not been able to handle—the canneries of Maryland, for instance—and that the co-operation of State and federal enforcing officials would lead to a much more thorough enforcement of child labor laws, and Miss Lathrop after explaining the steps that had been taken for the administration of the law, said she believed the federal statute would greatly stimulate legislation in the States.

Children in Movies

Forms of child labor that are to be found in every State in the Union and yet will not be touched by the federal law were discussed at some length. The use of children in the making of motion picture films was described by Miss Jeanie Minor of the New York Child Labor Committee as a form of child employment in need of nation-wide regulation. Following an investigation of the kind of work these children are called upon to do, New York passed a law forbidding their employment without a permit. As a result, the producing companies are moving their studios to New Jersey, where there is no regulation.

At the session devoted to the agricultural problem, Mrs. G. H. Mathis, Field Agent and Agricultural Lecturer of the Alabama Bankers' Association, said the trouble in the South was that the farmers were so hopelessly poor they were obliged to use their children. The solution, she felt, lay in teaching these people how to run their farms so as to make them pay, and then the children would be sent to school. Dr. Edward N. Clopper, of the National Child Labor Committee, spoke of the agricultural problem as the illusion of the near-so-near to us that we are unable to see it.

Codify Labor Laws

Other ways for making the world a better place for children were suggested by C. C. Carstens, of Boston, and Roy Smith Wallace, of Philadelphia, who advocated the codification of all child welfare laws in order to avoid the present confusion and duplication, and by Dr. John Dewey and Hon. P. P. Claxton, who emphasized the need of federal aid to elementary education as a means of equalizing the educational opportunities of children throughout the country.

Quoth Representative Alexander M. Scott, the veteran member of the Indiana Legislature: "Woman is God's first and best gift. To vote now to complete her civic power is the proudest moment of my life."